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CHERVOV INTERVIEW ON SOVIET-U.S. TALKS IN GENEVA

AU131655 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Dec 80 p 6

[Interview given by USSR Lt Gen Nikolay Chervov to APN military commentator Vailiy Morozov: "Results of the First Round; Lt Gen Nikolay Chervov on Soviet-American Talks in Geneva"--date and place not given]

[Text] The first round of Soviet-American talks on issues concerning the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, which lasted a whole month, ended in Geneva on 17 November. The results of the talks are discussed by Soviet military expert Lt Gen Nikolay Chervov in an interview with APN military commentator Vasiliy Morozov:

[Question] What is your preliminary assessment of the results of the current talks?

[Answer] First of all, I would like to mention what our position at the talks is. As reconfirmed by the leading representative of the Soviet state, Leonid Brezhnev, in his speech on 27 October, the Soviet Union will help in every way to make the talks in Geneva successful. It is certain that the USSR will do everything within its power to attain a mutually acceptable agreement.

However, progress at the talks depends in many respects on the American side as well, and on the general political atmosphere surrounding the discussion of that issue, which is so important for mankind. Deplorably, so far declarations by official representatives of the American administration have not devoted the appropriate attention to the Soviet-American talks. And individual statements in the Western press, reflecting the interests of the military-industrial complex on that subject, are aimed at discrediting the talks and creating an atmosphere of overt suspicion and a negative attitude toward them.

Such statements are naturally made at the bidding of specialists and have one objective --to convince the ordinary West European that the deployment of American cruise missiles and new Pershings next to his house is necessary. The supposedly defensive character of NATO's attempts to deploy some 600 new American nuclear missiles in the FRG, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands is being demonstrated to the public; and influence is being exerted on Belgium and the Netherlands, which are hesitating more than the others to voice unconditional agreement with the decision to supplement armament.

[Question] Where does the crux of the difference, the fundamental difference, between the standpoints of the sides at the talks lie?

[Answer] In perusing the Western press, we observe that the situation around the talks is being surrounded by an impenetrable smokescreen. At the bidding of the "hawks" in the Pentagon and NATO, the whole affair is presented in such a manner as though the United States were acting at the talks "from a position of weakness." That is why it is supposedly necessary to deploy Pershings and Tomahawks in Europe without delay, to gain military superiority over the countries of the Warsaw Pact, and only then to conduct talks from a position of strength. For the time being the main task must be--according to the hawks' view--to achieve the greatest possible limitation of Soviet nuclear arms systems, especially the missiles that are called in the west SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5.

The Western propagandists, who are going to great lengths to prove some sort of ficitious Soviet missile threat, are concerned very little with the real state of affairs, and cannot furnish a single piece of evidence proving their inimical assertions because, in fact, such evidence does not exist.

They deliberately pass over in silence the Soviet proposal that it is necessary at the talks to discuss simultaneously and with an organic linkage issues concerning both medium-range nuclear arms in Europe and the American forward-based nuclear devices that have already been deployed here.

A correct understanding of the substance of the Soviet proposal is of great importance, because it proceeds from the undeniable fact that the NATO decision to deploy new American medium-range missiles in some West European countries has serious negative implications for the situation on our continent and, on a much broader scale, for the military-strategic balance of forces. That decision runs absolutely counter to what our time urgently requires--halting the arms race. The Soviet proposal is aimed precisely at reversing events to the side of disarmaments.

The fact that it is justified to discuss the issues of medium-range weapons and American forward-based nuclear arms in mutual linkage, follows from the actual state of affairs and from the necessity to observe the principle of equal security, taking into account the overall military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States. FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, for instance, thinks that "including American forward-based devices in Europe on the agenda of the talks is logical and based on the principle of equality and equal security."

It is clear even to a layman that the Soviet Union cannot ignore the fact that there is a considerable quantity of American nuclear devices in Europe and its vicinity capable of destroying the territory of the USSR and its allies. These include nuclear weapons-carrying aircraft deployed in a number of West European countries, American missile-carrying submarines designated for use by NATO, and other devices. What is involved are, simply, hundreds of miscellaneous American carriers of nuclear weapons and the bases on which they are located. All of them directly affect the USSR's and its allies' security. It would be naive to believe that the Soviet side will not take those devices into consideration, under conditions when the United States is striving to deploy, in addition to those devices, some 600 new medium-range missiles in Europe.

[Question] What general conclusion can be drawn from that?

[Answer] There is a quite obvious, fundamental difference between the Soviet proposal and the attempt of the United States and the Western press to present the talks as a discussion of the issue confined to the mutual limitation of medium-range nuclear missiles in the European theater. The rickety nature of that attempt can be seen, so to speak, with the naked eye. It is aimed at obtaining unilateral advantages, and objectively leads to erecting obstacles in the way of an agreement, instead of leading to achieving one.

The world public received the news on the start of Soviet-American talks with satisfaction, and attentively follows their course. People hope that, regardless of some negative preliminary assessments, the positive aspects of that process will be very important in the future for improving Soviet-American relations and easing international tension.

SOCIALIST UNITY MAIN PRODUCT OF MOSCOW SUMMIT

LD152222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, addressed the Hungarian Trades Union Congress. He pointed out the great importance of the Moscow meeting of leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member states. Nikolay Shishkin, international affairs journalist, comments:

Although a week and a half has elapsed since the meeting of leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member states, the people of the world are continuing to comment on its results in an animated manner.

As often happens with important events the comments, of course, contain differing and it could be said varied views. Nevertheless, the thought regarding the unity of the countries of the socialist community predominates. One would have thought that unity is a kind of spiritual concept. However, as applied to the socialist countries and to their mutual relations it is a material concept.

If one were to speak of the sphere of international politics, then the unity of the Socialist countries is expressed in the unity of action in the coordination of their foreign policy, in the concerned efforts taken by the socialist countries for the sake of deepening the process of relaxation of tension and of finding real ways for resolving key problems of the present time, such as disarmament, overcoming crisis situations and the stabilization of the situation in various areas of the world.

In the economic sphere, the unity of action of the socialist countries is expressed in the process of improvement of the international socialist division of labor, in the formation and development of the socialist economic integration, in the coordination of national economic plans for the coming 5-year period.

As regards the last activity, which is a difficult, sizable and extensive activity, one can say now that the coming 5-year period promises a substantial increase in the quantitative trade turnover among the socialist countries and, what is just as important, new qualitative characteristics in the economic relations of socialist states when, on the basis of an improvement of the division of labor, there will be a rise in production efficiency.

In the ideological sphere too, in a seemingly purely spiritual sense, the unity of the socialist states is expressed in the common character of the Marxist-Leninist view of the world and, of course, on the basis of this Marxist-Leninist view of the world, on the basis of the common principles. A truly broad area is opening up for finding perfect and effective methods of resolving socialist tasks.

And it is precisely this unity of the socialist countries, as the experience of 1980 and of all the preceding years has shown, that is a great help for every socialist country. Let us add that this is a very reliable help.

PRAVDA CARRIES CPSU APPROVAL OF MOSCOW SUMMIT

LD151133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 80 p 1

[Unattributed report at top center of page under the headline: "At the CPSU Central Committee: On the Results of the 5 December Moscow Meeting of Warsaw Pact Member-States' Leaders]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has approved of the results of the meeting and also the activities of the Soviet Union's delegation, headed by Leonid Brezhnev, at the meeting.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD131516 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 12 Dec 80

[From the "International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, all-union radio foreign political commentator, with Nikolay Sergeyevich Portugalov, international affairs journalist]

[Text] The mailbag of our program contains several letters asking what is the essential significance of Directive 59 signed last summer by President Carter of the United States. We have been asked to talk about this by Petr Matveyevich Tkachenko from Reshetilov in Poltavskaya Oblast, Aleksandr Petrovich Kartashov from Krivoy Rog, Comrade Avnigina from Arkhangelskaya Oblast, and other listeners. We showed your letters, dear comrades, to a regular participant in our program, international affairs journalist Nikolay Sergeyevich Portugalov. Over to you, Nikolay Sergeyevich:

[Portugalov] Presidential Directive 59 legalizes the doctrine of limited nuclear warfare which envisages the possibility of such warfare on a regional level, or to use the terminology of the U.S. strategists, "in the theater of military action." What is meant by the "theater" in this case is Europe since the actual technical military basis of this doctrine is the 572 new medium-range U.S. missiles which, according to the NATO decision passed a year ago, last December, are to be based in 1983-86 on certain European countries belonging to the alliance. At the same time the Americans, according to their own calculations, naturally, get the chance to keep their territory whole and intact in the event of a conflict.

[Kosovan] Nikolay Sergeyevich, the session of the Nuclear Planning Group took place, as always, in strict secrecy. The only thing that filtered through to the press were vague echoes of the debates during which representatives of the European NATO countries expressed certain doubts as to whether their ideas of security were properly taken into account in Directive 59.

[Portugalov] Yes, it is true it is not easy to convince the West Europeans that, like Kirillov in Dostoyevskiy's "Devils", they will acquire the "divine freedom of will" only after they express their readiness to commit suicide when they choose.

In order to dispel the Europeans' doubts, U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown explained to the participants in the meeting, in an authoritative manner, the essence of the presidential directive. As it turns out, the doctrine of limited nuclear war envisages the use of Pershing II and cruise missiles, which will be based in European NATO countries, only as a counterstrike in the event of a Soviet nuclear attack on Europe. Moreover, this counterstrike, in accordance with the combat and technical characteristics of the new missiles, would not be directed against towns and whole areas, but selectively against individual strategic targets--political, economic and military.

Harold Brown's revelation, if it may be so called, was supposed to put his European colleagues at ease, implying that everything is just fine, that the new U.S. missiles in Europe will just be a counterbalance to the same old Soviet threat and will never be launched unless the treacherous Russians are the first to deliver a nuclear strike against the NATO countries.

Enough has been said and written about the fact that the concept of a limited nuclear war is completely artificial and invented on the other side of the ocean simply to inculcate in people the idea that nuclear war is permissible in general and that it is possible to wage such a war without perilous consequences for life on earth. But it has also been said that if it is impossible to limit a nuclear war or halt it in its initial stage, then under these conditions, West Europe would not survive it.

[Kosovan] Nikolay Sergeyevich, it is exactly that which has given rise to the increasing resistance by broad strata of West European public opinion, including also certain political forces in the NATO countries, to the plans for the so-called "upgrading of nuclear arms."

[Portugalov] Less attention has been paid in West European however, to the fact that the doctrine of limited nuclear war has a clearly-expressed offensive and aggressive nature and that the planned stationing of the new U.S. missiles in the European sphere of NATO is aimed not at strengthening the balance, as has been stated officially, but on the contrary, at undermining it. The corresponding Soviet arguments have been persistently quieted by the "free" mass information media of the West, but nonetheless this truth has begun to sink into the consciousness of the West Europeans. Even people inexperienced in strategy in the European NATO countries have begun to ask themselves a simple question: by delivering the first, preemptive strike against Soviet strategic targets, are the Americans not counting on weakening the Soviet Union to such an extent that it has enough strength only to deal a nuclear retribution against West Europe?

[Kosovan] Nikolay Sergeyevich, if I am not mistaken, the idea of preventive nuclear strikes is not a new one?

[Portugalov] It was developed during the 1970's by Schlesinger when he was the Pentagon chief. The doctrine of limited nuclear war is its logical continuation. Now this idea has been backed up with a material and technical base--the new medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles. Their combat characteristics--high accuracy of striking their target, difficulty to detect, and minimal warning time--are proof that this is exclusively a potential for carrying out the first preemptive strike against the Soviet Union. Thus, a Pershing II launched in the FRG could reach a target on Soviet territory in 4 and 1/2 minutes.

The explanation given by Brown at the Nuclear Planning Group session can be likened to the assurances given by a man who, having acquired a pair of scissors, tries to convince everyone that he intends to use them to eat soup. The flimsiness of Brown's arguments is evident, even if one approaches them from the point of view of the Western strategists themselves. For when those strategists were giving the reasons for the December NATO decision, they asserted that the new Soviet medium-range missiles, called SS-20 in the West, are capable of utterly destroying the whole of West Europe, and that the Pershing II and cruise missiles are to neutralize them. Therefore, the delivery of the first preemptive nuclear strike against the Soviet Union in the event of a conflict, as a principle of the new doctrine, is the logical result of the question that was formulated in the first place. It was not called into question in the West, although it was not publicly aired. The West European politicians naturally, however, understand what is really happening. It is no accident that recently they have been reminding Washington more and more frequently that, from their point of view, the successful continuation of the process of limiting strategic weapons, in which nuclear weapons based in Europe must be included without fail--and this process has now been blocked by the Americans--is an indispensable condition for the implementation of the plan for the so-called "upgrading of NATO nuclear arms."

In conclusion we may quote a television interview given by FRG Chancellor Schmidt on the German Channel 2 on the eve of his November visit to the United States. The United States will play a leading role, the chancellor said, but not everything that has been produced for decades on American desks has been accepted unaltered by the Europeans. Explaining what he meant, the Chancellor recalled the fate of an unrealized plan for a multilateral U.S.-European nuclear fleet in the 1960's in which, as he said, no one in Europe had any trust. One can add only that the current plans for an upgrading of NATO's nuclear weapons and the 1960's plan which has mentioned by the chancellor show a certain similarity. The U.S.-European nuclear fleet, which has now sunk into the mists of oblivion, was also then an attempt by the West to gain unilateral military advantages. The only difference was that the Atlantic strategists were still able to pass this fleet off as a means of delivering a nuclear response in the event of a conflict, while the plans to base the new U.S. missiles in West Europe quite unequivocally and clearly envisage the creation on the continent of a potential for delivering the first preemptive strike against the Soviet Union, with all the consequences that arise from it--whatever the explanations Mr Brown gives for this.

ALEKSEYEV RAPS AFL-CIO'S 'POLISH WORKERS FUND'

LD160835 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Dec 80 p 3

[E. Alekseyev "Rejoinder": "And That Is What They Call 'Lawful and Comprehensible'"]

[Text] When the bosses of the American AFL-CIO trade union thought up "the Polish Workers Fund", the openly provocative nature of their venture was so obvious that even the State Department of the present Carter administration thought it better to dissociate itself from it, at least officially.

The embarrassment of the U.S. foreign policy department is understandable. It is more difficult to explain the position of those Social Democrats in the FRG who, on the one hand, favor detente and improvement of relations between states, but on the other hand call the unseemly action of the AFL-CIO leaders "quite legitimate and comprehensible".

What do they mean by "quite legitimate and comprehensible"?

Not one American worker can remember an occasion when the leadership of the AFL-CIO gave material support to any strike in the United States. Workers from other capitalist countries cannot recall such a thing either.

Though it is possible to recall something else. Yes, money--and not in small amounts--has long been finding its way out of the AFL-CIO coffers to other countries. But it is not going to support the struggle of the working people for their rights and interests. The International Relations Department of the federation, working for many years with the most direct and close links with the "trade union" sector of the CIA, has been spending the money, and still is, to support dissenters in the trade union movement of West Europe, to subvert the emerging trade unions in Asia and Africa and to finance such conspiracies as those against the Japanese Government in Guyana, President Goulart in Brazil and President Allende in Chile, etc."

Now we have the "Polish Workers Fund". What is this? A sudden access of benevolence? No, it is a direct attempt, with the aid of dollars taken from American workers, to interfere in Polish affairs. An open and cynical attempt, pursuing clear political aims. It is no accident that chairman of the AFL-CIO L. Kirkland has given the assurance that the money from the "fund" will get "into the right hands". Right for whom? Of course, for Kirkland himself and his "colleagues" from the CIA.

This can only be seen by those, who do not wish to see, as justifying the provocation of the American trade union bosses and calling it "quite ligitimate and comprehensible".

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON SECRETARY BROWN'S TRIP

Japan Alienating Asia

LD151858 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec. TASS--TASS news analyst Vasily Kharkov writes:

Washington's decision to speed up the military preparations of its Far Estern ally has led it in fact to dictate to Tokyo what military budget Japan should have. U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown who came to the Japanese capital late last week made nothing short of an ultimatum by demanding a minimum 9.7 per cent increase in Japanese military spending next year. The Pentagon chief did not stop short of threats and gave Japan to understand that the Japanese refusal to fulfill this demand would negatively affect the future of Japanese-American relations. The Japanese newspapers today regard this American pressure as unprecedented. They express their indignation at the unceremonious interference of the U S. in Japan's domestic affairs.

The Japanese Ministry of Finance should submit the country's 1981 draft budget to the government in a week's time. In view of this the United States chose to take a hard line even at this stage of budget drafting and passed over from appeals for more massive military spending to actual pressure.

So far Tokyo has assumed a flexible position and did not give the high-ranking American emissary any definite answer about how far the U.S. demand was going to be met. The Japanese Government has to take into account the fact that there is no unanimity within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party about such a sharp increase in military spending. As to the opposition parties and democratic public, they are definitely against obedience to Washington. Public opinion polls show that the prestige of the present cabinet and the ruling party is diminishing.

This is also largely due to the government policy of rearming the country, which is unpopular with the Japanese people.

Japanese official circles cannot ignore the fact that the Japanese military build-up causes concern and anxiety in South-East Asia, as Tokyo regards the development of relations with it as a cornerstone of its policies. This is evidenced for example by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's scheduled visit to give South-East Asian countries early next year.

At the same time there is already considerable discontent in the ASEAN countries with the economic expansion of Japanese monopolies. Almost four years have passed since the then head of the Japanese Government promised these countries a billion-dollar credit but the construction of projects to be financed by the credit has not moved and inch forward. Japanese investments go primarily to those industries which supply Tokyo with fuel and raw materials rather than to those in which the ASEAN countries themselves are interested. The Indonesian newspaper SINAR HARAPAN recently interviewed five members of parliament who were unanimous that Japanese monopolies were regarded in Indonesia as an "economic beast," so deceitful they were.

The people of South-East Asia who have not forgotten the crimes of the Japanese military are rather sensitive to attempts to substantiate the economic expansion of Japanese monopolies by Japan's military build-up and to the role which Washington assigns to that country in its military and political strategy.

## Korea 'Obedient Servant'

SK160152 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 15 Dec 80

[(Mikhaylov) commentary]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Brown recently visited South Korea. According to foreign reports, at meetings with leaders of the military regime the Pentagon chief clamored about the steadiness in U.S.-South Korean relations in the security field. Brown and South Korean officials discussed U.S. military aid to South Korea.

Pentagon strategists have been visiting Seoul frequently. In November Admiral Davis, commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, visited South Korea. He inspected South Korean troops and the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea. Later, a U.S. military delegation headed by retired Vice Admiral (Foole), former commander in chief of U.S. 7th Fleet, visited South Korea. During a 3-day visit to Seoul, they discussed military cooperation and joint operations of the U.S. and South Korean navies.

Clearly, the United States is continuing to unconditionally support the antipopular South Korean regime. The White House no longer remembers Carter's pledge to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea. Some 40,000 U.S. troops are stationed in South Korea, and the Pentagon maintains air bases housing sophisticated aircraft there. Chinhae, Mokpo and other ports have been reorganized to accomodate U.S. nuclear submarines. The Pentagon regularly carries out operations to airlift large numbers of combat-ready troops from the United States to South Korea. Pentagon officials are using South Korea as a base for joint U.S.-South Korean military exercises. These are provocative acts. These exercises are staged along the border of the DPRK near the Demilitarized Zone. While furthering its world strategy in South Korea, the Pentagon is trying to bolster the combat capability of more than 600,000 South Korean troops. A 5-year modernization plan for the South Korean forces is to be completed this year. The total cost of the plan is about $5 billion.

It is not difficult to determine why the Pentagon is spending such a huge amount of money. The South Korean troops play the role of an obedient servant to repress the complaints of people in their nation and to further U.S. expansionism in Asia.

Clearly, the intensification of Pentagon moves in South Korea and its complete support for dictator Chon Tu-Hwan heighten tension on the Korean Peninsula and run counter to Asian peace and security.

BABRAK KARMAL COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV VISIT TO INDIA

LD151604 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1525 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Kabul, 15 Dec (TASS)--The significance of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to India and his talks with Indira Gandhi and other Indian leaders goes far beyond the framework of bilateral Soviet-Indian relations. The results of this visit and signing of documents during the visit are of lasting significance for the whole of Asia and the fate of peace and detente in the world as a whole. This was said here by Babrak Kramal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, to BAKHTAR and national radio and television.

We know Leonid Brezhnev as an outstanding politician of an international scale. His tireless efforts aimed at strengthening peace, consolidating detente and disarmament have won him the love and respect of broad popular masses on all continents of the globe, stressed Babrak Karmal.

We in Afghanistan, he continued, also set great store by the peace loving efforts of Indira Gandhi, the Indian prime minster, and other Indian leaders. Under their leadership, India, that great Asiatic power, plays an outstanding role in the nonaligned movement, champions the cause of peace and the strengthening of detente and struggles against any manifestations of imperialist and hegemonist diktat, and for a just system of international relations.

The joint Soviet-Indian declaration signed as a result of the visit by Leonid Brezhnev is a broad, concrete and realistic program of struggle for the strengthening of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, stressed Babrak Karmal.

The DRA, like the the Soviet Union and India, Babrak Karmal went on to note, are far from indifferent to how the situation in the world, and in particular in Asia, is shaping.

For this reason, Afghanistan, as a state located in southwest Asia, welcomes the call of the leaders of the Soviet Union and India for a peaceful political solution to the problems of the region on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of the countries situated in the region, said the Afghan leader. We are deeply convinced that only a political solution by means of direct talks and without any interference from outside can guarantee a really solid and just settlement of the problems of southwest Asia, including the situation which has arisen over Afghanistan as a result of the intrigues of imperialist and hegemonist circles.

We sincerely hope that the leaders of Pakistan and Iran will respond to the appeal of the leaders of the Soviet Union and display restraint, realism and a constructive approach for the sake of easing tension in our region and the creation of the preconditions for a really stable peace, noted Babrak Karmal. For our part, we are prepared to meet them at any time convenient for the parties and in a place acceptable to them and to us.

AFGHAN SECURITY OFFICIAL CITED ON COUNTERREVOLUTION

LD151624 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0935 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Kabul, 15 Dec (TASS)--TASS correspondent Ravil Musin reports: Successful operations for eliminating counterrevolutionary elements have been carried out recently in Afghanistan's northern provinces of Balkh and Qondoz. The people's armed forces and party activists, supported by the population, rendered harmless a few more gangs in these regions, who previously manged to escape the retribution of the working people.

A considerable quantity of American, Chinese and Pakistani weapons, ammunition, leaflets and propagandist literature was confiscated from the bandits, the BAKHTAR agency notes.

Now that the party and government of the DRA are implementing a broad complex of measures which meet the aspirations of the working people of Afghanistan, even former members of gangs who were subjected to hostile propaganda are giving themselves up voluntarily to representatives of people's authority, repenting their crimes. According to local press reports, these Afghans are exposing the true face of counterrevolution, which, under the cover of Islam, behaves arrogantly toward the true Muslims of Afghanistan.

This process is natural, a representative of the DRA security services said in a conversation with your TASS correspondent. Our proud Afghan people know full well who is a friend and who an enemy. They detest the actions of the counterrevolutionaries, who burn down schools, hospitals, kill children, women and old people, and rob convoys of trucks containing bread and clothing for Afghan citizens.

There is no doubt that the plans of imperialism and reaction regarding Democratic Afghanistan are doomed to failure, because the Afghan working people are becoming more and more convinced of the noble aims of the April revolution, and particularly of its second stage. It is not possible to break the will of the Afghan working people, he stressed.

## MUSIN REPORTS FORMATION OF DRA TRADE UNIONS

LD151234 Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Kabul, 15 Dec, TASS --TASS correspondent Ravil Musin reports:

The trade union council has been formed in Afghanistan's western province of Herat. Steering bodies of the provincial council were elected and tasks of its activities were specified at the constiuent meeting which was held in the capital of the province.

Provincial trade union councils are formed in the country to further decisions of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the second plenary meeting of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of Afghanistan aimed at bringing the working class of the country into a united organisation that would be represented in the national fatherland front which is being formed in Afghanistan.

Trade union councils have already been formed in many provinces of Afghanistan, the TASS correspondent has been told by chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Afghanistan 'Abdol Sattar Purdeli. Their activities embrace many spheres of life of the working people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, trade union councils work for raising labour productivity, for eliminating illiteracy, defend the gains of the April revolution from designs of imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and reaction of the region. The workers of Afghanistan, the working people of the country are rallying closer together around their trade unions, party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which concentrate efforts on defending independence and freedom of the country, on economic development of the republic. The Central Trade Union Council of Afghanistan expresses support for the national fatherland front being formed in the country, in which Afghan trade unions will undoubtedly play a major role in implementing the tasks set by the April revolution particularly by its second stage of development, stressed 'Abdol Sattar Purdeli.

SOVIET-AFGHAN 'EMPLOYMENT' CONTRACT SIGNED

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[Text] Kabul, 11 Dec (BAKHTAR)--A contract on the employment of Soviet experts for the Technical Department, Ministry of Public Works, was signed yesterday in Kabul.

Under this contract the experts of the Soviet Union will serve for two years in the central workshop, Ministry of Public Works. In addition to their duties in the workshop, they will train technical personnel as well.

From the Afghan side, the contract was signed by the president of Planning and Evaluation Department, Ministry of Public Works, and from the Soviet side, by the deputy economic counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

USSR-INDIA ECONOMIC COOPERATION EXAMINED

LD151133 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Ter-Grigoryan dispatch under the rubric "Letter From Delhi": "Visible Fruits of Cooperation"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The Indian people are preparing to greet L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, warmly and cordially, as a dear friend. Close ties, strengthening yearly, have been established between the Soviet Union and India in very diverse spheres--in joint actions in the international arena in defense of peace and the people's security and in the spheres of the economy, trade, science, technology and culture. Our Delhi correspondent writes about one direction in the development of these friendly ties--economic cooperation.

Delhi--"Attaching great significance to economic, scientific and technical cooperation between them the high contracting parties will continue to strengthen and expand mutually advantageous and comprehensive cooperation in these spheres...."

Behind these words from the peace, friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the Republic of India there lies a multitude of remarkable human destinies, plant blocks that have risen up before our eyes, bold scientific and technical experiments and precise economic decisions. The history of Soviet-Indian relations is full of events of tremendous significance for both countries. A particularly large number of achievements in this sphere result from mutually advantageous economic cooperation, which began a quarter-century ago, when the foundation stone of the Bhilai metallurgical plant was laid.

The Bhilai plant has already played a significant role in the industrialization of India. It now has a brother at Bokaro, also a scion of Soviet-Indian cooperation. The construction of a metallurgical plant has begun at Vishakhapatnam, once again within the framework of Soviet-Indian cooperation.

From the outset Soviet aid has been directed toward creating a powerful industrial potential in India and strengthening the state sector of its economy. The metallurgical enterprises at Bhilai and Bokaro are just part of the projects constructed in India with the USSR's assistance. Indians also take pride in the heavy machine-building plants at Ranchi, Durgapur and Hardwar, the aluminum plant at Korba, oil-extraction and refining enterprises in the states of Gujarat, Bihar and Assam and pharmaceutical enterprises at Hyderabad and Richikesh.

Soviet-Indian economic cooperation is mutually advantageous in nature. The Indian side pays for Soviet deliveries of equipment, planning and other jobs performed by Soviet specialists with deliveries of Indian goods to the Soviet Union. These are both goods traditionally exported by India--jute, tea, copra, leather--and products of modern sectors of industry--metallurgy, machine building, petrochemistry and others.

Indian-Soviet cooperation undoubtedly played a considerable role in helping a country which was still at a low level of development recently and which had been reduced to monstrous poverty by colonialism to become today one of the world's first 10 industrial powers. Today India is capable of producing with its own resources a very wide range of industrial output. It imports less and less complete equipment. During construction of the first stage of the Bhilai metallurgical plant Indian enterprises were able to supply only 10 percent of the equipment for it. But during construction of the plant's second stage they supplied approximately 60 percent of the equipment. The rapid growth of the Indian economy over the years of the country's independent development has resulted in real qualitative changes in its structure and set it new, more complex tasks. The agreement on the further development of economic and trade cooperation between the USSR and India signed during Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to India in November 1973 corresponded to those new tasks. The long-term program signed in March 1979 charted the continuation of cooperation in its traditional spheres--metallurgy, the petroleum and coal industries and machine building. At the same time it defined a whole series of new directions in cooperation, also embracing light industry, the food industry, production of construction materials and irrigation.

For many reasons India's economic development is currently encountering a number of difficulties. The mixed nature of the economy, insufficiently effective leadership of the economy when the Janata Party was in power (1977-1979) and the uneven development of certain sectors of production have resulted in serious disproportions. Last year, for example, electricity generation, which totaled approxmately 100 billion kilowatt-hours, hardly increased at all, whereas there was an increased demand for electricity. The present government is attemting to correct the situation and to increase capital investment in electric power engineering. It has been proposed that the annual extraction of coal be considerably increased and that prospecting for oil deposits be sharply stepped up. Work on compiling the Sixth 5-Year Plan for India's economic development, which provides for the elimination of violations in the infrastructure and, particularly, for a sharp increase in electricity generation, is being completed.

The Sixth 5-Year Plan for India's economic development coincides approximately with our 11th 5-Year Plan. This simplifies the coordination of some sections of the plans and in particular enables provision to be made for the important aspects of Soviet-Indian cooperation in the sphere of power engineering.

Indian Planning Minister N.D. Tiwari had talks in Moscow recently with the competent Soviet organizations about, in particular, the question of constructing a 3,000-megawatt heat and power station at (Vaytkhan) (Madhya Pradesh State) with Soviet aid.

"Power engineering has a particular meaning for us." he said. "As in other spheres of the economy, cooperation with the Soviet Union strengthens our self-dependence, our self-sufficiency. One of the reasons for the effectiveness of the economic cooperation between our countries is the fact that the Soviet Union displays a profound understanding of India's needs." [paragraph continues]

"The Indian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economy, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, which meets periodically in Delhi or Moscow, draws its conclusions on the basis of a deep study of both countries capabilities and requirements. The treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation signed in Delhi in 1971, L.I. Brezhnev's visit here in 1973 and Indira Gandhi's visit to the Soviet Union in 1976 played an important role in the development of the cooperation between the two countries. These were important landmarks in the development of our links. L.I. Brezhnev's visit to India will be a major event. In particular it will allow the concrete prospects of our cooperation to be discussed at the highest level."

The minister emphasized that the joint construction of major industrial units in Third World countries is a new and very important feature of Indo-Soviet links. This new form of cooperation bears witness to the growth of India's scientific, technical and economic capabilities.

As N.D. Tiwari has already remarked, power engineering presently occupies an important place in Soviet-Indian joint plans. In the 1970's Soviet and Indian specialists conducted joint research into several coal depostis. Projects were drafted for a number of coal enterprises which would be able to exploit these deposits with a view to considerably boosting the annual extraction of coal in the country. In October this year a work program for cooperation in the coal industry was signed whose fulfillment is to lead to a significant increase in coal output.

The Soviet Union has been promoting the development of India's oil-extraction industry. Several deposits of oil and gas, including some offshore deposits, have been discovered with the aid of Soviet scientists. A work program for the further development of cooperation in this sphere was signed in April of this year. Soviet aid to India in the development of its oil industry is not limited, however, to the search for and extraction of oil. As has been remarked a number of oil refineries have been built in India with our country's assistance. A powerful new oil refinery being erected in Mathura with Soviet aid is soon to be commissioned.

The results of Soviet-Indian cooperation in the construction of heat and power plants are also very considerable. Some 11 heat and power plants with a total capacity of 3 million kilowatts have been constructed in India with Soviet aid. In addition, the turbines of many electric power stations are manufactured by a heavy electrical equipment plant in Hardwar also built with the Soviet Union's direct participation. Questions of cooperation in the construction of a large coal-fired heat and power station in India with Soviet aid, and in the creation of a high-voltage transmission system which would enable fuller utilization of existing electric power capacities are under discussion.

The scale of Soviet-Indian economic links is enormous. The long-term economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation program adopted in 1979 and designed to cover the next 10-15 years may be amended in accordance with each side's needs. Its scope is very great--ranging from the food industry to space research.

"We value highly the contribution made by the Soviet Union to India's efforts to create its own powerful industrial infrastructure," Indira Gandhi, the prime minister of India, stated recently.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has remarked more than once that independent India's course toward industrialization and toward the establishment of a powerful state sector meets its national interests. "It is precisely thanks to such a course," he said, "that India has been transformed into a strong state which plays an important role in world politics."

Soviet people are proud of the fact that they have made their contribution to the strengthening of India's economic independence. They wish the great Indian people new successes on the path of all-around progress.

PRAVDA: WARSAW PLANT WORKERS BACK PZPR POLICY

LD151419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 80 p 4

[Report by Correspondent O. Losoto: "Workers' Support: Reportage From Warsaw Plant"]

[Text] Warsaw, December--Broad Kaspszak Avenue links the capital's center with the workers district of Wola. The Warsaw radio plant also bears the name of this eminent figure of the Polish workers movement and with its modern blocks forms one of the capital's quarters. This enterprise is a well-known one and has many good pieces of work and undertakings to its credit. The radio tape-recorders produced on the conveyor belts here have won deserved renown.

But, as we know, it is not only its output which determines the complexion of a collective. Above all it is the people. The collective has displayed workers' maturity and a high sense of duty and responsibility during the hard months of the past Polish summer and fall when there were interruptions in work and strikes swept over many enterprises. Here the manufacturing process was not disrupted even once. On the contrary, October, for instance, has so far been the most productive month here this year.

It would not be true to say that there have been no difficulties at the plant. There have been difficulties and still are in the supply of raw material and other essential materials. The collective has discussed keenly many sociopolitical and economic questions. But the discussions, the collective has decided, must not affect the production of output important to the country.

"Conscious and conscientious labor by every person--that is the main way out of the difficulties. After all, to consume something it is necessary to produce it, it is necessary for it to physically exist, so to speak," my interlocutor, Jeronym Dabrowski, in the plastics shop, said with conviction. Behind this conviction lies rich experience of life and active public work. He has been a party member for 28 years. Of these 26 years have been in the radio plant's party organization.

We met at the plant party committee. Taking part in the talk was Jerzy Kuczinski--a lathe operator, a member of the PZPR regional committee in Wola and a communist for 35 years. He nods, agreeing with what his comrade is saying:

"Antisocialist forces supported by Western imperialist circles are trying to use in their own interests the difficulties which have emerged in the country's development," Dabrowski continued. "But nothing will come of them. Socialism on Polish soil has taken deep root and no one will succeed in deflecting us from the socialist path. That is how the absolute majority of my fellow-countrymen think. This was stated at the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum and emphasized yet again at the recent seventh plenum. We will defend socialism. Our collective welcomed with great interest the report on the Moscow meeting of leaders of the Warsaw Pact states. Those taking part in the Moscow meeting voiced the conviction that the Polish communists, the working class, and all the country's working people will surmount the difficulties which have arisen and safeguard the socialist nature of Poland's development. For our part we know that our party and people can firmly count on the fraternal solidarity and support of the Warsaw Pact countries."

"The decisions of the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum are of great significance for each of us and for the stabilization process," J. Kuczinski joined in the conversation. "The party has correctly assessed the shortcomings and miscalculations of individual party members and is now restoring its combativeness and organizational and ideological cohesion and strengthening its ties with the Polish working class and working people. I frequently tell my interlocuters: Look out of the window. Everything you see was built by the people's hands in socialist Poland. And this enterprise, where I have worked for nearly 30 years, is also the creation of postwar Poland. It was constructed with Soviet aid. The party has a large amount of capital [bolshoy kapital] and it must be used. [paragraph continues]

"S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has rightly said that the party was the creator of the program which defined the direction of the development of the People's Poland. Everything which comprises the country's wealth, everything which we possess today was created by the people's struggle and labor led by our party."

...Of the 6,000 people working at the plant almost 1,000 are communists. That is a great force.

"Our party organization supports the PZPR Central Committee decisions," Ryszard Terebinski, first secretary of the plant party committee, says. "The situation is such that every communist must now be more active than ever in matters according with the working people's interests."

Ryszard Terebinski is a young man. He is 34 years old. His destiny is typical of a whole generation of people who were born and grew up under the people's power. When he was 19 he acquired a speciality as a radio and electronics technician and became a full member of the workers collective. He performed social work in the youth organization. He was elected to the plant party committee 6 years ago. And it is now a year since he became first secretary. He is now completing an evening course in social sciences at Warsaw University.

The thoughts of many people in Poland are in harmony with what the communists at the Kaspszak plant are thinking and saying. This is borne out by meetings of party organizations, aktiv meetings and plenums of PZPR provincial committees, talks and exchanges of opinions.

Voicing support for the PZPR Central Committee's appeal to the Polish people and the decisions of the Seventh Party Central Committee Plenum, the Polish working people are stressing the need to strengthen the ranks of the PZPR, enhance the activeness of the communists and all true patriots of the socialist motherland and improve the forms of party organizations' work. The raising of labor productivity and conscientiousness and discipline in fulfilling production plans are regarded as the most important task.

Only forward along the path of socialism and the resolute consolidation of the PZPR on Marxist-Leninist class-based positions and of its relations with the communist and workers parties of the fraternal socialist countries--that is the main thing to have been carved in my memory after talks with the plant's communists.

## FALIN INTERVIEWED ON POLAND, AFGHANISTAN

DW151256 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 15 Dec 80 pp 94-104

[Siegfried Kogelfranz, Dieter Wild, Rudolf Augstein, Johannes K. Engel. Fritjof Meyer, Katerina Horbatsch undated interview with Valentin Falin, CPSU Central Committee International Information Department first deputy chairman and former USSR ambassador to the FRG, in Moscow, in the presence of "CPSU Central Committee Consultant" Nikolay S. Portugalov]

[Text] Challenged by the most serious crisis in the Soviet system since the end of World War II, Moscow has been exposed to pressure in foreign policy as well: In Brussels the NATO Council adopted a secret action plan in the event that Moscow, in defiance of intensified warnings by the West, nevertheless intervenes in Poland militarily. In New Delhi party boss Brezhnev met with rejection by the Indians, Moscow's best allies in South Asia, on his peace plan for the Indian Ocean. At this time of world political tension a high-ranking Kremlin functionary, Valentin Falin, a deputy department head in the CPSU Central Committee, avers in an interview with DER SPIEGEL: "The socialist countries have no intention of interfering in Poland's internal affairs."

SPIEGEL: Mr Falin, a dangerous international situation has currently developed in and around Poland. What we would like to hear from you now is how you assess developments in Poland. Do you believe that the Polish state and party leadership will be able to handle the situation on its own, or whether the Polish Army will perhaps intervene or, ultimately, even the Warsaw Pact?

Falin: I share your view that the international situation is tense and serious; the causes are a different question. You line the [general] situation up with the situation in Poland. I would not do that because it worsened long ago, prior to certain complications which we both observed in Poland with concern. The latest campaign in the Western press--and I believe I may speak of a campaign in this context, and not only in the press of the West--is being waged approximately in accordance with the same principle as in classical antiquity: "Tell me, have you stopped beating your father? Yes or no." Such as question was false in ancient Greece, and it is even more false today.

SPIEGEL: We are not asking whether you have ceased beating Poland, we are asking something entirely different, namely can the situation in Poland, which appears dangerous to all of us, be improved without serious damage occurring? We fail to see that outside events have exerted a great deal of influence on the situation in Poland, except perhaps the elections of a Polish pope. It is, after all, not a product of the Western press that the Poles do not have any meat and desire higher wages.

Falin: The Polish leadership itself has come out clearly and convincingly because of the West's interference in Poland's internal affairs. I have nothing to add to that. I would like to continue my train of thought and say that there is no such danger to which your question referred. The socialist countries do not intend to interfere in Poland's internal affairs, Poland is capable of coping with its affairs on its own. The entire hue and cry in the West proceeds from the erroneous premise that something is going to happen which is almost unavoidable and will lead to a crisis in Europe or in the world.

I repeat: We proceed from the statements of the Polish Government party; we support the efforts of this party to normalize the situation and to prevent economic problems from turning into other problems. We are not seeking a crisis; we are not manufacturing a crisis either in connection with Poland or elsewhere.

We definitely do not hold any sympathy for efforts to manufacture or arrange such a crisis in connection with Poland, from wherever they may come.

SPIEGEL: But news reports by the Soviet news agency TASS yesterday said that counterrevolutionary elements in Poland are trying at several places to seize leadership and that they have also scored successes on doing so, which ultimately will lead to the hollowing out of socialism.

Falin: If we wish to obtain a picture, an exact picture, of what transpires in Poland we do not rely on the accounts of reporters.

SPIEGEL: Not even on TASS?

Falin: Not even on TASS primarily, but above all on the assessments provided by the Polish leadership. If you read exactly what the first secretary of the PZPR, Stanislaw Kania, told the Polish Central Committee plenum you will find that the counterrevolutionary danger in Poland is a fact, that this danger must be taken seriously, but that the forces standing on the ground of socialism are fending off this danger. Various facts confirm and substantiate these theses by the first secretary.

But we do not want to give the impression that the struggle has erupted in a most severe form already, that the question of "who-whom?" is on the agenda. In the same speech Comrade Kania said that the party remains in charge, that it wants to retain this role, and that it will muster all its strength for that purpose.

SPIEGEL: But will the Polish party be able to do it?

Falin: The greatest worries are of an economic nature because productivity is declining. Too much money is in circulation and not enough commodities on the market; this gap becomes greater, and along with it grows dissatisfaction. If the people have money but cannot buy anything they will not necessarily be in a good mood.

SPIEGEL: What strikes us is that all economically important states have granted credits to Poland, including, of course, the Soviet Union as one of the foremost countries. But on the whole Poland has received even more credits in the West than Europe was granted under the Marshall Plan after 1945: roughly DM40 billion. So one really cannot say that the West is keen on causing difficulties for the Poles, otherwise it would hardly have given them so much money. Do you share the view that the West too is interested in a favorable development of Poland within the framework that has existed to date?

Falin: I do not think that we are simplifying the policy of the West if we assess such an interpretation of events as not quite objective. Almost any policy is diversified, credit policy included.

The question is somewhat different, namely to what extent objective preconditions rather than subjective intentions existed for these credits being most beneficial to Poland. The Polish leadership has found that the credit guidelines of former governments were wrong.

SPIEGEL: Entirely wrong?

Falin: Wrong regarding speed, concept and hopes of linking the Polish economy with foreign economies in such a way that everything would proceed quasi automatically; that the Polish economy would attain such a high technological level in production techniques, that its goods would find a market everywhere at favorable prices. This was not the case. The credits led to a situation where today the entire export proceeds are not enough to cover current payments and pay interest, the Polish leadership says.

SPIEGEL: If you grant credits you anticipate that these credits will be properly used in the country. This is why we feel that the West and perhaps also the Soviet Union are culpable if the credits are used in a way which objectively ends in difficulties. These are mistakes for which a government is punished, as a rule, by being ousted.

Falin: We do not intend to criticize or tutor our Polish friends.

SPIEGEL: Not you, but the Polish party is.

Falin: The Poles are settling this among themselves, and they are entitled to do that. Nobody is allowed to call into question the right of the Poles to draw conclusions from the past. This is probably how it should be so that these mistakes will not recur. Not just a single country in the West or in the East has committed such mistakes, many countries have.

SPIEGEL: Nearly all.

Falin: Yes, nearly all. It is easy to take all interrelationships into account, especially the uncertain world economic developments or even adverse weather conditions. For example, for the construction of some plants we contracted credits that would mature in 6 or 8 years, hoping to have these plants built within 6 years and paying for the credits with their products. But it took us 10 years and we paid from current production for 4 years.

SPIEGEL: Now, as far as the world danger is concerned, we are not worried because an economic crisis exists in Poland but because this crisis might lead to political consequences that would jeopardize detente. At the Warsaw Pact conference in Moscow it was stated: "Poland was a socialist country, is a socialist country and will remain one." What guarantee was Mr Kania able to give you that this is really so?

Falin: You know, Poland has a Constitution just as you have one. Clear principles for the economic, social and other developments in this country are set forth in this Constitution. If the Constitution in your country is disregarded, violated or not respected in some other way...

SPIEGEL: If necessary the federal constitutional court passes judgement.

Falin: Yes, if necessary. If one claims this right for oneself, one must not call this right into question for other states.

SPIEGEL: But the socialist camp might call it into question. We remember 1968 quite well...

Falin: No, no, no. This again is one of the trends which does not exist. For this reason I do not wish to repeat this topic--we discussed it once before. The phrase that "Poland was, is and remains a socialist state, a solid link in the family of the countries of socialism" was stated at the Moscow summit by Polish comrades, and we accepted these words with satisfaction. I believe you understand why they did not disappoint us. The other participants in the meeting said that socialist Poland, the PZPR and the Polish people can firmly count on the fraternal solidarity and support of the states participating in the Warsaw Pact.

SPIEGEL: Does this mean that in your current view it is out of the question that force must be used, be it by Poland or from outside?

Falin: In that case it would be necessary first of all to define what is meant by force. If we proceed from the premise that a state will not defend itself if forces, no matter from which direction, attack the institutions of the state...

SPIEGEL: ...The state and the party...

Falin: ...And the party, you would probably not believe me if I were to say that the state organs would observe this passively and without interest. As long as the state remains a state it can, and in most cases will, defend itself too.

SPIEGEL: Outwardly, but what about inwardly?

Falin: You yourself have a law, a frame, gold or silver, for any given event in order to be able to react energetically.

SPIEGEL: But something has happened here: Poland's party chief Kania has warned that antisocialist forces are about to steer the country "into anarchy." Can the Soviet Union tolerate anarchy to prevail in the socialist camp, in a spot which is so sensitive strategically?

Falin: We are not followers of anarchy either in the socialist camp or in the capitalist camp. Anarchy is always bad for all further developments. But we proceed from the supposition that there will not be any anarchy in Poland. A state exists in Poland and all necessary instruments of a state are available. They are suitable for insuring that anarchy will not spread.

SPIEGEL: There is no anarchy in Poland now?

Falin: Not at the moment.

SPIEGEL: Do you see any danger that it might occur?

Falin: No acute danger.

SPIEGEL: Do you consider the Polish organs strong enough and capable enough to prevent anarchy?

Falin: As far as we know--the information comes from our Polish comrades--they are capable of doing so.

SPIEGEL: A news report has just arrived saying that the farmers too, are now prepared to go on strike unless their right to a free, independent trade union is recognized. Does this indicate that developments are becoming aggravated?

Falin: I have read this news report. But let us wait and see how the Polish Government itself assesses the situation. Neither of us have enough facts on hand to form an opinion of our own about it.

SPIEGEL: Within a period of just a few months more than 10 million Polish workers spontaneously and voluntarily rallied to form an independent trade union. Do you consider this to be anarchy or dictatorship of the proletariat which is written in the program of every Communist party?

Falin: Neither nor. Neither anarchy nor dictatorship of the proletariat.

SPIEGEL: What is it then?

Falin: It is a development which is explicable by the shortcomings of the practical activities of the former Polish trade union, as Comrade Kania said prior to the last Central Committee plenum. Unlike other trade union movements in Europe, the Polish trade unions during the past several years have greatly neglected their work along the lines of defending the interests of the workers.

SPIEGEL: Many people in the West were surprised to see that independent trade unions were licensed in an East bloc state.

Falin: You underrate the options of socialism.

SPIEGEL: Consequently, the emergence of spontaneous trade unions not subordinated to the direct leadership of the party is a legitimate matter under socialism, and the strike is a legitimate weapon?

Falin: When you say direct leadership of the party, you do not correctly describe the situation in the Soviet Union and in other socialist states. The trade unions are not directly subordinated to the party anywhere. They are autonomous.

SPIEGEL: But they recognize the leading role of the party.

Falin: The party exerts its influence in these organizations indirectly in that party members work in the trade unions, but not in a way that the party decides something which then is automatically implemented.

SPIEGEL: Is the strike a legitimate weapon of the workers in the Soviet Union?

Falin: Strike, in our country? No.

SPIEGEL: Reports have cropped up in the West that strikes took place quite recently in the Estonian Soviet Republic. Radio and television in Estonia reported on demonstrations...

Falin: I cannot say.

SPEIGEL: In Poland profound differences of opinion exist about the leading role of the party in the trade unions, even between individual court levels. The Supreme Court, a high-level state organ, under the pressure of the trade unions deleted the leading role of the party from the statutes of the trade union.

Falin: In the Federal Republic, too, it is possible to rescind by court order an unconstitutional statute of an association. In Poland the Supreme Court has handed down a verdict whether we like it or not.

SPEIGEL: Do you agree or disagree?

Falin: This is a novelty which I have to think about first before giving an answer.

SPIEGEL: Do you deem it conceivable that the social forces in other socialist countries will organize in a way similar to that in Poland at the moment?

Falin: Counterquestion: Do you deem it conceivable that in capitalist states the social forces would act exactly like those in Poland now? That they would raise a demand which is at odds with the Constitution? That the trade unions in the Federal Republic, say, would gain a status such as that in Poland now?

SPIEGEL: They have had such a status for a long time. They need not demand it.

Falin: I doubt that very much. Besides, as far as I know no governing Communist Party advocates the view that the institutions in their countries are incapable of developing. If what is happening in Poland turned out to be an improvement....

SPIEGEL: ...Could it be a model?

Falin: Not a model particularly, models are probably appropriate only for concrete characteristics in concrete situations of concrete countries.

SPIEGEL: Poland, after all, has always held a special position. Agriculture has not collectivized, the church plays a privileged role, the intellectuals were allowed to voice opposition, trips to the West were hardly restricted. Is this where the causes are to be found for the development in Poland of something to which you refer as a novelty?

Falin: I do not think that something very specific is happening here. Much emerges from the history of the Polish nation.

General Secretary Brezhnev has said several times that we make no secret of our experience, our achievements and our difficulties as well. If anybody wishes to learn something from our achievements--just let them go ahead, we are receptive to that. Coming up with and developing something better for themselves is the affair of the countries concerned. We do not say that everything done in the Soviet Union is likewise the proper thing for any other country from the outset.

SPIEGEL: But there are some common basic features which are obligatory for all socialist states. Suppose in the further development of Poland such generally binding basic features were lost and Poland were no longer a socialist state in the definition of the other communist parties, would it be conceivable that it would be affiliated with the Warsaw Pact nevertheless?

Falin: Allow me to quote Chancellor Schmidt in this particular case: I do not like to answer hypothetical questions. There is no call for such a hypothetical question.

SPIEGEL: Then we will pose the question quite directly: Is it possible even for a nonsocialist state to be a member of the Warsaw Pact?

Falin: Yes, of course, why not? We are not such a select club like NATO, for instance.

SPIEGEL: NATO also admits new members.

Falin: We tried once to be admitted to NATO as a member; our desire was, let me say...

SPIEGEL: ...Not taken seriously. This was under Khruschev. You could file your application again now.

Falin: Is this an invitation?

SPIEGEL: Why not?

Falin: I have always advocated the view that DER SPIEGEL is very big-hearted.

SPIEGEL. Mr Falin, you can derive from all our questions our amazement that the Soviet party leadership still believes the protestations of the Polish party leadership that it will keep the situation under control. For 3 months now we have been seeing the Polish leadership continuously shrinking back before the demands of the new social forces. What has been done is nothing but an exchange of persons. What is taking place here, after all, is a decline in power.

Falin: Both subjectively and objectively I would not venture to go that far in my assessments. Granted, there are negative tendencies in developments in Poland, but there are ample positive tendencies as well.

As Comrade Kania said, it is most important that the strength and the energy for solving the problems with Polish means be found and that most of the parties involved in the Polish crisis are prepared to seek a solution. But this means that there be continuation of the socialist development of the country. Barring limited groups which have made it their objective to abolish socialism, nobody questions the socialist character of the country or the need for maintaining it.

SPIEGEL: The difficulty is that the Polish Constitution does not say clearly whether the workers, peasants, students and intellectuals can and may become organized independent of the party. If they do so without caring for the primacy of the party, can the party tolerate this competing force?

Falin: A sole representation claim by the party does not exist. It considers itself part of, namely the leading force of society, but not a factor beyond any criticism which brings influence to bear on society.

At present neither the trade unions, the youth or other forces you have named, contest the leading role of the party. They probably just understand the leading role differently than it has been practiced before.

The party itself is not content with how the social and economic work has been organized in the party in the past. Therefore, the former leadership has not only been criticized, but removed.

SPIEGEL: Does the thing we call power monopoly of the party exist from your point of view?

Falin: The party considers itself the vanguard of the leading forces of society. It does not mean that the party can exist, let alone rule, at a distance from the masses. If such a distance comes about, it means the coming about of the crisis.

Our Polish comrades have said the following: Individual persons of the leadership lost contact with the masses. It is unpleasant and in a certain sense also tragic. We are realists, we acknowledge that and we want to draw the consequences.

SPIEGEL: Are you not worried that the new trade unions might develop into a second party?

Falin: The trade unions said they do not want to become a second party. This affirmation is being taken seriously.

SPIEGEL: Would it be bad if they became a second party--a workers party?

Falin: Bad or not, the Poles will answer this question themselves.

SPIEGEL: As realists you make preparations for every eventuality. It is believed in the West that preparations on your part can be observed for action like that which took place in Prague at one time. This has resulted in the unusually dramatic warning from the West against military intervention of the Soviet Union, because it would spoil detente policy, economic cooperation and hopes for disarmament for a long time to come. How do you explain the concern of the West?

Falin: The concern of the West has a tactical and a strategic side. Tactically the West thinks: If something happens, we will be right and thus have an advantage. If nothing happens, then it did not happen because of our warnings. Strategically the West thinks: The attempt is worthwhile to see whether one can successfully exert pressure on Soviet policy to program developments in socialist countries this way or that way.

I would like to remind you of Western reactions to certain developments in Portugal, for example. Some years ago maneuvers along the coasts of Portugal were arranged and intentional statements at NATO meetings were made.

Had the socialist countries at that time made statements such as those the West is repeatedly raising with regard to Poland, the Western press would have made quite a clamor about the interference of socialist countries in the internal affairs of Portugal.

SPIEGEL: If you are going to cite historical examples--in 1956 you threatened much, much stronger than the West ever did, namely to lay London in ruins if the English-French intervention in the Suez Canal was not called off immediately.

Falin: It was not put that way.

SPIEGEL: But understood.

Falin: One says in our country that how one understands something depends on the degree of depravity.

SPIEGEL: The American President--obviously on the basis of satellite photographs--reported about an "unprecedented concentration" of Soviet troops against Poland. Can you deny that?

Falin: I do not know what the American satellites collect, so I cannot comment on it. The present U.S. administration probably wants to conclude its activities in the same tone in which it began them 4 years ago. But the whole world knows much better now how the American voters assessed this whole policy.

SPIEGEL: Do you share the concern of the Americans about one point, namely that interference in Poland could escalate into an uncontrolled conflict? The Poles told us: "We are not Czechs."

Falin: No prerequisites exist for his hypothetical question. And I hope that such prerequisites will not come about.

SPIEGEL: The press of the socialist countries has repeatedly compared events in Poland with the 1968 events in Czechoslovakia. Can one draw the same consequences?

Falin: In our press such quotations...

SPIEGEL: ...Were carried.

Falin: Just for information purposes.

SPIEGEL: In case there is military intervention in Poland and a resulting hard confrontation policy, the future U.S. President Reagan, has announced that there will be unprecedented armament efforts.

Falin: He did not announce such measures in case that happened, it was from another perspective. We only hope that after 20 January, when Reagan becomes president he will know more about realities than when he was still a candidate.

SPIEGEL: The situation is being assessed in our country in such a way that even SPD Chairman Willy Brandt considers interference by the Polish Army as a possible consideration. Do you also think it would be a solution?

Falin: What the Poles do internally is their own affair. The authority of the Polish state is outlined in its Constitution. The Polish leadership will, can and may do what it considers necessary itself.

SPIEGEL: So we can take the news along to the Federal Republic: No interference by Soviet troops next week?

Falin: I am certain that we will enter the new year in a quiet atmosphere, in a more quiet atmosphere, I hope, than some statements and reports by Western politicians indicate at the moment.

SPIEGEL: More quiet than last year?

Falin: Maybe.

SPIEGEL: It will not be an internal affair of merely the Poles if they say farewell to socialism. There is an international duty of all fraternal states and fraternal parties to reestablish law and order as well as socialism--like a year ago in Afghanistan.

Falin: You know, we do not want to arrange something that has been arranged, for example, by NATO's politicians and military, who staged maneuvers 3 years ago under the motto: What will NATO do if something happened in such socialist countries as the GDR or Poland? What shall be done in case of strikes and unrest in some Eastern countries? Is that not a provocation?

SPIEGEL: We assume that your general staff is also prepared for all eventualities.

Falin: Maybe our generals are more gifted with regard to fantasy than your NATO generals. We, at any rate, do not stage such games and have no such provocative intentions like NATO at that time. How would you react if we had military exercises under the motto: "A revolutionary situation is coming about in Italy" or in the Federal Republic?

SPIEGEL: So far no NATO force has invaded any country.

Falin: Including America?

SPIEGEL: The Soviet Army leadership was also prepared for the possibility that the communist leadership would not be able to stand its ground in Afghanistan. It intervened to prevent the occurrence of "a second Chile."

Falin: That is not a parallel. Our agreement to the request to intervene, as you say, in order to render support, as you say, was given after this request had been made 13 times. The Americans were very well informed of this since March 1979.

SPIEGEL: Such requests were not publicly known at that time. Maybe requests from Poland are at hand now?

Falin: Such requests from Poland do not exist, if that will put you at ease.

SPIEGEL: Mr Falin, you said in your last SPIEGEL discussion that there are forces in America which want to "arm the Soviet Union to death" could these fears possibly come about, after Afghanistan and with a view to Poland? Are you prepared for something like that?

Falin: There are certainly some very negative tendencies in the development of world politics. There is more and more armament, and arms that are more and more dangerous are being developed. It is clear that once the big ones, the Soviet Union and the United States, have such arms, other states will also have them sooner or later. Then situations can come about easily on which the big powers or international organizations cannot bring influence to bear, such as the current war between Iran and Iraq. We have publicly stated that we consider this war a calamity. We tried unsuccessfully to have the two governments solve their problems at the negotiating table.

SPIEGEL: Others have tried it too.

Falin: It is always easy to begin something in an arms race, but it is hard to stop it. It escalates more and more. Now the Americans are working on radiation weapons. If they produce such arms, we will do the same.

SPIEGEL: Or the "invisible" bombers of the Americans...

Falin: These or something else. That is only a matter of time or money. But somebody has to ask: Where will it all end? The Americans and we together already have enough nuclear weapons to destroy all life on the earth 15 times over. Why 15 times? Does not two times suffice?

SPIEGEL: Once is enough. But this has been going on since the end of World War II, and yet detente policy was possible. Deterrence developments can be observed for about 2 years now, due to the SS-20 missiles, NATO's closing the arms gap, Afghanistan and now Poland. Now everything seems to be endangered and detente policy seems to be failing--why?

Falin: You have quoted Willy Brandt, and now I want to quote him also. He said 2 or 3 years ago that the first signs of a cooling off of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States became obvious in 1973. I think that Willy Brandt is right this time as well.

Do not forget how the detente process was accepted by certain U.S. circles, the process for which the American-Soviet declaration of May 1972 and the nonproliferation agreement were so important. The decision of the then President Nixon were not only applauded, there was also strong criticism. In order to mollify some quarters, some of what had been achieved was cut off. Then came the Middle East war of October 1973. You have written in the West that we were behind it, that we incited Egypt to start that war, but you were able to see later on that the exact opposite was the case.

SPIEGEL: President as-Sadat confirmed that to us last month.

Falin: We did everything to avoid that conflict. We did everything to hold Egypt back. The West never honored us for that. The Americans decided by the end of that war that cooperation with the Soviet Union no longer had priority. They were not prepared at that time to implement a political and lasting solution together with us. The Americans, namely Kissinger, to put it exactly, were obviously convinced at that time that as-Sadat was offering something to them which they could do alone.

SPIEGEL: And they did it.

Falin: Just a moment. First the diplomacy of small steps began, decreasing cooperation with us. They did not always give the red light to cooperation, but they did not give the green light either--at best the traffic light was yellow.

SPIEGEL: You were outmaneuvered.

Falin: Outmaneuvered? The Americans have outmaneuvered themselves and the West. They did not find a solution. The situation in the Middle East remains as dangerous as it was, if not more dangerous. Why did it become more dangerous? Because Schlesinger and Kissinger stated in early 1974 that arms should be used in an emergency, if the oil tap were to be closed and if the Western economy were being strangled. Today Carter declares the entire Middle East to be a vital sphere for the Americans, and the United States is storing arms there for military action. The Soviet Union maintains that this is an internationally important region where reason and not force should have the right of way. We have, therefore, suggested to the Americans that the Indian Ocean be demilitarized.

You know the answer. Talks have been interrupted. In the summer of 1979 it was decided in Vienna to continue the talks, but there is not continuation.

SPIEGEL: The Americans consider it an answer to your action in Ethiopia, Aden, Angola...

Falin: The external justification of the Americans and their action are two different things. Brzezinski's words indicate what was meant. He said that since World War II the Americans have maintained a permanent military presence in Europe and in the Far East. Now, said Brzezinski, the Americans are in a position to establish their military presence in a third field, namely the Middle East. What for? In order not to be forced to tolerate more such developments as in Iran, it was explained.

SPIEGEL: President as-Sadat stated in a SPIEGEL interview that the conflict between Iran and Iraq was a fight of God for the Russians. Whatever happens, in the end the Russians will be the only ones to profit from it.

Falin: We are atheists and expect nothing from Mr God. For us it is not a gift but a danger for which we are not responsible. We did not want that conflict. We do not want it. And we have tried everything to bring it to an end. Comrade Brezhnev has said that if one cannot solve all problems at once, one ought to try to solve the simpler problems first and the more difficult ones later on, when the time is ripe for it.

SPIEGEL: In view of this real or supposed hardening of American policy, you and other Soviet politicians advised the Federal Republic a year ago to become more separated from the United States. Is that still your opinion?

Falin: We never wanted to maintain this standpoint and we never could advocate that the Federal Republic or all of Western Europe should steer a countercourse to that of the United States. Those who think that do not understand anything about the modern constellation of world politics.

SPIEGEL: Indeed. But how would you prefer European-American relations to be?

Falin: The Americans and the West Europeans will and shall form their relations themselves according to their convictions and interests. We believe, however, that Europe cannot win anything by supporting those trends in U.S. policy which contradict the basic interests of the European Continent.

We consider and feel that the United States is not monolithic. There are many varied political trends in the United States. If one bears in mind how Secretary of State Vance criticized his president, one can imagine that the allies maintain a similar distance to unreasonableness--if not publicy, at least in mutual contacts. The certain position in the policy of the last president has undoubtedly created displeasure in European capitals.

SPIEGEL: Chancellor Schmidt has said that not merely in secluded chambers but loudly and publicly.

Falin: That is the sovereign right of the chancellor.

SPIEGEL: What do you expect to come from the new American administration? You just mentioned the undecided policy of Carter. Do you expect more consistency from Reagan?

Falin: Yes, if we understand Mr Reagan correctly, we expect that. Probably not even the Reagan team can say at this moment what this policy will be like. He will probably be wiser in 1 and 1/2 months.

SPIEGEL: When will we be wiser in the Afghanistan case? We do not know what is really going on there, but it cannot be contested that the Soviet Union is militarily engaged there. Are there hopes that this engagement will come to an end at some time. Hopes for a political solution?

Falin: We have always said that we are not interested in remaining militarily in Afghanistan. We will be happy to end the presence as soon as the necessary prerequisites exist--in other words, as soon as interference from outside has come to an end--when the Afghan Government tells us: "Thank you, we have cooperated well, now we will manage without support."

SPIEGEL: Your 26th party congress will take place in February. What political prospects do you see from Moscow for the year to come?

Falin: We start out from the assumption that developments will confirm the conclusions and decisions of earlier party congresses, despite all the disappointments, particularly that all current problems can be solved through political means and that the policy of threats with force must come to an end. We assume that detente is in accordance with the interests of the great majority of man and that no reasonable alternative exists to that policy. It is clear, on the other hand, that detente policy cannot be a one-way street. This policy can be successful only if all nurture it equally.

SPIEGEL: Does this mean that you accept "linkage," the principle stressed by Reagan, namely that disarmament and other political action cannot be viewed separately?

Falin: One must not make "linkage" a fetish. One can certainly not link one problem to another where no connection exists. That could create prerequisites for turning something that can be solved into something that cannot. But naturally many things belong together, particularly with regard to disarmament problems. Connections exists between missiles and the American "forward systems." On principle we do not care what weapon the Americans use to attack us, whether a B-1, F-111, or whatever else.

SPIEGEL: That was not meant by linkage. The American chief delegate said at the CSCE followup conference in Madrid that there will be no European disarmament conference as long as Soviet troops are stationed in Afghanistan.

Falin: That was good American "linkage," and the Americans are always very inventive in such "linkage" constructions. We could also say that there will be no disarmament as long as 500,000 American soldiers are stationed abroad, as long as the American fleet is floating around in the Indian Ocean, as long as the United States is doing nothing to return to a joint Middle East policy as envisaged in the 1977 declaration. The Americans claim something here which every other country can and may claim for itself. Equal rights exist here.

SPIEGEL: Does this mean that you will spell out "linkage" in Russian and put it on the negotiating table?

Falin: We will not do that. We will remain realists and pragmatists. We have always told the Americans that we want to improve our relations step by step. [paragraph continues]

The Americans know exactly what their fleet in the Indian Ocean means for us, and the Americans understand what our troops in Afghanistan mean to them. But the questions is and remains: What will we do in the field of disarmament?

SPIEGEL: Yes, what?

Falin: If we go on like this in Europe, in the whole world--and when I say "we, I do not mean merely the Soviet Union, but all of us--if what the Americans project as their aim, to overcome us militarily, takes place...

SPIEGEL: ...Making American number one again...

Falin: ...Number one, yes, if they want to be stronger in all fields of armament, then I personally expect rather cold years to come in the eighties.

SPIEGEL: As cold as in the last cold war?

Falin: That would be bad enough. But if the development of arms does not stand still, the danger will at least not be smaller.

SPIEGEL: Mr Falin, thank you for this discussion.

## KADAR ON POLAND AT HUNGARIAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS

LD150042 Moscow in Hungarian 1800 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has praised the meeting of Warsaw Pact member states in Moscow as being of great significance in strengthening peace. The meeting took place on 5 December.

In his address to the trade union congress he stressed that in Moscow the socialist countries reiterated their firm intention to continue the struggle for the consolidation of detente and the elimination of centers of tension. Speaking about the Polish situation he emphasized that Polish communists, the working class and all the people possess suitable forces for solving the problems and ensuring the further development of the country along the socialist path.

### Further Details

LD141042 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 14 Dec, TASS--First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Janos Kadar noted the great importance of the Moscow meeting of the leading figures of the Warsaw Treaty member-states to the consolidation of universal peace. Speaking at the 24th congress of Hungarian trade unions here, he stressed that determination of socialist countries was expressed during the Moscow meeting to continue the struggle for strengthening detente and eradicating seats of tensions on this planet. In this connection, the speaker said, of invaluable importance are the proposals advanced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev during his official friendly visit to India on ways to ensure peace and security in the Persian Gulf area.

Dwelling on the situation in Poland, Janos Kadar pointed out that Polish communists, working class and the Polish people have enough strength to resolve the current problems and ensure Poland's further advancement along the path of socialism. The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party also dwelt in detail on questions of the trade union movement in Hungary and other important points of the country's domestic life.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PONOMAREV FRENCH VISIT

Meeting With Deputies

LD152036 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 15 Dec, TASS--A delegation of the commissions on foreign affairs of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Commission on Foreign Affairs of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Boris Ponomarev, now here at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly of France, met today with deputies of the French National Assembly. In the evening, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly of France Maurice Couve de Murville hosted a dinner in honour of the Soviet delegation.

Speech to French-USSR Society

LD160003 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1830 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Paris, 15 Dec (TASS)--The Soviet parliamentary delegation now staying here met today in Paris with the leadership and the activists of the French-USSR Society.

Addressing those present, Comrade B.N. Ponomarev noted that in today's conditions the importance of good relations between the USSR and France, between the peoples of our countries, demonstrating the vitality of detente, the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous coexistence, is growing. The understanding of the need to strengthen and develop Soviet-French friendship and cooperation, step up the struggle in defense of detente and peace, united the participants in the recently held National Congress of the French-USSR Society. Such an orientation in the society's activities meets with full understanding and active support from the Soviet side.

We value highly the society's work in spreading the truth about the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "We shall not spare efforts in the future to preserve detente and all that is good which was given us in the seventies; we shall strive for a switch to disarmament, support the right of the peoples to a free and independent development, and safeguard and consolidate peace." Such an approach is determined by the very essence of our socialist order. The Soviet people are engaged upon peaceful creative work, pursuing long-term tasks of raising their living standards and continuing the flourishing of science, culture and the arts. Our socioeconomic development plan up to 1990, guidelines which are now the subject of a national discussion, proceed from the same principle. Our plans for peaceful development as a long-term prospect convincingly refute the myth about a "Soviet threat." We are of the view that objective possibilities exist as well as public and political forces capable of preventing the slide toward a new cold war, preventing the threat of a thermonuclear conflict. We call upon all peace-loving forces in France and in other countries to double their efforts in the defense of peace and detente and to struggle for the consistent implementation of all provisions without exception of the Final Act adopted at the Helsinki conference, as well as for the termination of the senseless and dangerous nuclear and conventional arms race.

It is significant that the French-USSR Society is planning to organize a series of measures devoted to these burning problems and, in particular, to the questions of detente and disarment, and is also promoting the development of all-round cooperation between France and the Soviet Union, and these opportunities and reserves have by no means been exhausted in the political or in the economic field. We value the fact that the Lyons congress of the society supported the idea of the conclusion of a Soviet-French political treaty and we are convinced that in present-day conditions the USSR and France could cooperate more actively on military detente and disarmament.

The society has a wide field open to its activities in promoting cultural links between our countries and in developing the feelings of mutual respect and friendship.

The head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation wished the presidential council of the society and all its members new successes in their work for the benefit of the French and Soviet peoples, in the interests of general peace and security.

SOVIET-FRENCH ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS HELD

LD131514 MOscow TASS International Service in Russian 0820 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 13 Dec (TASS)--The 15th session of the permament mixed Soviet-French Commission on Scientific, Technological and Economic Cooperation has ended here.

During the session the commission discussed a wide range of questions on Soviet-French commercial, economic, scientific and technological cooperation and paid considerable attention to the prospects for its development.

A joint communique adopted by the session says that primary attention was paid to the analysis of the practical implementation of the provisions of the program for further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France for the benefit of detente and peace and the long-term program of the deepening of the economic, industrial and technological cooperation between the two countries for the period of 1980-1990 that were signed during the Soviet-French summit meeting in April 1979 in Moscow. The commission pointed out that stable, mutually advantageous cooperation based on a number of long-term programs and agreements has been developed by the USSR and France over many years.

It was decided to hold the next session in the USSR in 1981.

The commission pointed to the successful development of cooperation between the USSR and France in the sphere of research and the use of space for peaceful purposes and expressed satisfaction with the progress in the training of cosmonauts for a joint flight.

The communique notes that trade between the USSR and France from 1975 to 1979 increased threefold, compared with the previous 5-year plan period. Thus, the agreement to treble Soviet-French trade during the 5-year period (1975-1979), which was reached during the summit talks in Rambouillet in June 1977, has been successfully implemented.

Speaking at the close of the session, Rene Monory, the French minister of economy, stressed that the conversations and exchanges of views which took place have confirmed the mutual striving and the political will of both sides to deepen bilateral ties.

Nikolay Komarov, first deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, noted that the conclusion during the session of a number of important and concrete agreements and contracts is evidence of the firm wish to develop friendly relations between the USSR and France.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE W. BERLIN PARTY DELEGATION

LD141300 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 14 Dec, TASS--A meeting was held at the CPSU Central Committee in Moscow on December 12 between alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Boris Ponomarev; alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department Vadim Zagladin and a delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin--Chairman of the party Horst Schmidt, Deputy Chairman of the party Dietmar Ahrens and member of the Bureau of the party's board Harry Flichtbail.

The West Berlin comrades dwelt on the work of their party, on the situation in West Berlin. They briefed the CPSU representatives on preparations for the next, 6th party congress which is bound to give answers to questions uppermost in the minds of the working class, all the toiling strata of the population of West Berlin. The Soviet communists' full solidarity with the activities of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin was reaffirmed on the part of the CPSU.

The CPSU representatives dwelt on the preliminary results of the Tenth 5-Year Plan period, preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress, the struggle of the Soviet state for recovery of the international climate. The delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin declared that the CPSU Central Committee's draft "The Guidelines for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and the Period to 1990" provides the convincing testimony of the creative, profoundly democratic and consistently peaceable character of the Soviet ploicy.

The participants in the meeting pointed out that in reply to considerable successes of the forces of peace, democracy and social progress in the 1970s, the forces of militarism and reaction, primarily the U.S. aggressive circles, are escalating the arms race. The plans of deploying in Western Europe new types of American medium-range missiles, which were adopted by NATO, are a grave danger to peace. Western reactionary circles seek to intensify pressure on socialist countries, on revolutionary and liberation movements.

The participants in the meeting expressed the unanimous opinion that counter-attacks of imperialism should be thwarted, detente should be continued. The objective basis for this is the correlation of social and political forces in the world arena which continues changing in favour of the cause of peace. Meanwhile, cohesion of all echelons of the world communist movement, stronger cooperation of all peace-loving democratic forces is now necessary more than ever before for consolidation of peace, continuation and consolidation of detente.

The meeting was held in the spirit of unity and fraternal friendship.

FRG COURT DECISION EXTENDING LAWS TO GDR SCORED

LD121221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 80 p 5

[Mai Podklyuchnikov article under the rubric: "Our Commentaries": "Relapse of Old Disease"]

[Text] The West German Federal Court has adopted an unprecedented decision, according to which FRG laws are to be extended to the territory of another independent state--the GDR. It is a question of an act of purest arbitrariness, of a gross and provocative violation of international law.

It is nothing new for the Federal Republic to try to subordinate the citizens of the German socialist state to West German jurisdiction. Attempts of this kind were common practice during the years of the "cold war," when the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] stood at the helm of state in Bonn. Claims to the German of 1937 served as their false "basis." On that "basis" was constructed the house of cards of the "Hallstein doctrine," which categorically denied the GDR's existence, and juridical strategems regarding "German citizenship." In the GDR all this was rightly called "juridical aggression."

However, since that time the nature of relations between both German states has become different. At the beginning of the seventies, the socialist countries concluded a number of treaties with the FRG. In essence they meant that the West German state took upon itself the obligation to put an end to revanchist claims. The treaty on the foundations of relations between the GDR and the FRG had its place among them. It contains such important provisions as mutual respect for sovereign equality, independence and self-determination of each German state in its domestic and foreign affairs.

The conclusion of the treaty that contained such important, principled provisions opened the way toward normalizing relations between the GDR and the FRG. The German socialist state did a great deal to that end and made great efforts. It proved in practice that it is interested in developing relations of peaceful coexistence and good-neighborliness with the FRG. However, quite a few unsolved questions still remain in relations between the two German states. One of them is recognition of the citizenship of a sovereign and independent GDR. It would seem that in Bonn, where they so readily speak of the desire for good relations with the GDR, they should long ago have taken away all artificial juridical obstacles which hamper a solution to this question. However, one can clearly discern the influence of those who "live in the past eternally," those who do not wish to take realities into account, those who would wish to put matters back and not forward. They attempt to portray the GDR as being almost one of the West German lands to whom Bonn has every right to dictate how to behave. The old revanchist disease, as this Federal court decision shows, is once again making itself felt.

The GDR permanent mission in the FRG has made a resolute protest over the Federal court decision. In the GDR attention is being drawn to the fact that further development of its relations with the FRG is possible only on the same basis on which its relations with any other capitalist state are founded--on the basis of complete equality and recognition of the sovreignty and independence of each other.

AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY MEETS; MUHRI SPEAKS

LD091627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 80 p 5

[Report by TASS correspondents I. Melnikov and I. Maslov: "In the Vanguard of the Working People"]

[Text] Vienna, 6 Dec--The routine, 14th Congress of the Communist Party of Austria [CPOE] began work in Vienna today. Taking part in it are about 400 delegates representing the party organizations of all the country's nine lands. The Austrian communists' supreme forum was opened with an introductory speech by E. Scharf, member of the CPOE Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPOE Central Committee.

The assembly warmly welcomed the foreign guests--a CPSU delegation headed by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and delegations from a number of other fraternal parties.

The delegates approved the congress agenda: The CPOE Central Committee report, the reports of the party Control Commission, Financial Commission and Central Auditing Commission, the report of the commission for examining the proposals made to the congress, and the elections of leading party organs.

F. Muhri, chairman of the CPOE, delivered the CPOE Central Committee report "For United Action Against the Danger From the Right, for Democracy, Peace and Socialism." The international situation since the last congress, he said, has been characterized by the intensification of the struggle between the forces of socialism, democracy, national liberation and peace on the one hand and the forces of imperialism and monopoly capital on the other.

Numerous facts regarding the international situation reaffirm that imperialism and monopoly capitalism present the greatest threat to the peoples' freedom and peace. Imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, has suffered further major defeats in recent years and, not least of all for this reason, has stepped up its aggressiveness and attacks against the policy of the relaxation of international tension. This is borne out by a number of steps taken by the United States and NATO as a whole aimed at the further arms race. In connection with the production of qualitatively new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles and their deployment in West Europe and in countries bordering Austria, the U.S. Government has again resurrected the theory of "limited nuclear war."

The completely different development of events in the countries of real socialism forces an intensification of the crisis and contradictions in the capitalist world. The socialist countries share in world industrial production has increased from 21 percent in 1950 to 40 percent now.

F. Muhri stressed that decisive significance in the socialist countries' development attaches to the pursuit of the correct policy by the Communist Party as the leading force of society and to its unity and close ties with the masses. The fact that under socialism there is no automatic guarantee against errors in the economy, bureaucratic phenomena and violations of democracy has been shown by the recent events in Poland. In assessing the Polish events we proceed from the premise that the reasons for difficulties in supplies and the other negative phenomena lie not in the nature of socialism, as anticommunist propaganda asserts. They lie in a number of objective factors and also in the subjective errors of the country's party and government leadership. We are in solidarity with the efforts of the Polish comrades who are striving to attain a positive political way out of the prevailing situation on the basis of correcting errors, further all-round development of socialist society and the necessary active, consistent struggle against antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces.

The existence of the Soviet Union and the other countries of real socialism , F. Muhri noted, is a tremendous advantage not only for the peoples of those countries but also for working people throughout the world. The Soviet Union threatens no one, and thanks to its peace-loving policy the European peoples have been living under conditions of peace for over 3 decades now. The socialist countries are the main international bulwark of the workers movement and national liberation movements. The recent statements by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the results of the just-ended Moscow meeting of Warsaw Pact leaders prove once again quite irrefutably that the socialist states are consistently pursuing a peace-loving policy and that socialism and peace are indivisible.

Today we are aware that, without the Soviet people's selfless struggle against fascism, without the growing might and international authority of the USSR, without the emergence of the world socialist system since World War II, there would have been no independent and neutral Austria.

At our 14th congress we reaffirm our solidarity and international cohesion with communist parties throughout the world. We are proud to be part of the great world communist movement, the largest and most influential force of our time. We advocate the consolidation and intensification of unity and cooperation between the communist parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We resolutely reject the anti-Soviet and anticommunist stance of the Chinese leadership, which has gone even further toward unprincipled political, economic and military cooperation with imperialism, the forces of reaction, and fascist dictatorships.

Speaking of questions of the sturggle for peace, the speaker noted that the voice of small states and peoples is also important sounding in the present situation. Therefore, he said, we appeal to all Austrians who want to live under conditions of peace, asking them to demand that the federal government make a more active contribution on the part of neutral Austria to the cause of peace and detente, including the success of the Madrid meeting.

Turning to an examination of the domestic political situation in Austria, F. Muhri said that it is characterized by the intensification of crisis phenomena in the economy.

New elements in the development of the domestic political situation also include the creation of a new antifascist front of united action among socialists, communists, Christian democrats and nonparty people. The CPOE demands the fulfillment of the provisions of the Austrian state treaty and Constitution which provide for a ban on all neofascist organizations.

The unity of the CPOE, the speaker stressed in conclusion, is an important source of our strength and a basic precondition for our solution of the tasks set by life.

The discussion of the report and the foreign guests' speeches then began. Those taking part in the congress welcomed with warm, prolonged applause, the speech delivered by the head of the CPSU delegation, CPSU Central Committee Secretary M.V. Zimyanin.

GREETINGS SENT TO FINLAND ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

Brezhnev Message

LD111135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Urho Kekkonen, president of the Republic of Finland: In the name of the Soviet people and myself, I cordially congratulate you, Mr President, and through you the Finnish people on the national holiday of friendly Finland--Independence Day.

The foundations of good neighborliness between our countries and peoples, laid by Lenin's decree on the recognition of the independence of the state of Finland, were firmly consolidated and further developed in the Soviet-Finnish treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 1948. Your recent official visit to the Soviet Union has again reaffirmed that there are broad favorable prospects of progressive development of Soviet-Finnish relations in political, economic, cultural and other fields, and that our countries have decided to do their utmost for the consolidation of peace and the people's security. I am convinced that the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland will continue to be an example of the fruitfulness of the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different socioeconomic systems and will promote the consolidation of the process of detente in Europe and the whole world.

I wish you, Mr President, success in your political activities, and welfare and prosperity to the people of Finland.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

Tikhonov Message

LD111011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Finnish Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto a telegram in which, personally and on behalf of the Soviet Government, he conveyed congratulations to the prime minister and Government of Finland in connection with the national holiday--Finnish Independence Day. The telegram reads:

Built on the basis of the 1948 friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty, the friendly, good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland serve the interests of both countries' peoples and contribute to the strengthening of international mutual understanding.

I express confidence that our countries' governments will continue to be guided by the interests of further developing cooperation between the Soviet and Finnish peoples and ensuring peace and security.

IRAN-IRAQI FIGHTING CONTINUES WITHOUT CHANGE

LD152334 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Dec, TASS--The past week did not witness any changes on the Iran-Iraq front, although fighting continued all along the frontline. Iranian artillery was shelling Iraqi positions. In some areas Iranian units launched attacks in an attempt to raise the blockade of Abadan. Iranian aircraft attacked concentrations of Iraqi troops and military objects. The Iraqi command is reported to have launched several tentative attacks on Ahvaz. The twon was subjected to heavy artillery fire and bombing. Other Iranian towns were raided including Susangerd, Hamadan and the port of Bandar Khomeyni (former Bandar Shahpur). There is mounting evidence that continued fighting worsens the economic situations in both Iran and Iraq.

JOURNAL LAUDS ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH IRAN

LD160444 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 15 Dec 80

["USSR-Iran: Equitable Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec, TASS--"The principles of equality and mutual benefits underlie the economic relations between the Soviet Union and Iran," writes the Soviet journal "Foreign Trade." [VNESHNYAYA TORGOVLYA] The journal points out that economic cooperation between the USSR and Iran considerably expanded in the past 15 years. The Soviet Union rendered technical assistance to Iran in setting up modern industries: ferrous metallurgy, mining and ore extraction and gas pipeline transport. The USSR also helped develop heavy machine-building, power engineering, training of national personnel and construction of grain storages. Even the mere enumeration of facilities on which the USSR and Iran cooperate (147 projects) attests to the fact that cooperation with the Soviet Union plays a great role in the development of the Iranian economy.

The journal points out that the Esfahan iron and steel works with a capacity of 550 thousand tons a year is the largest project of Soviet-Iranian cooperation. "For many decades Iran was forced to buy abroad literally all metal items--starting from pins to rails and construction fittings. The Iranians' requests for aid encountered Western monopolies' unwillingness to help Iran rid itself of the need to purchase metal articles abroad. Their main argument was that Iran, allegedly, has neither iron ore nor coking coal. Numerous expeditions and trips by foreign 'experts' in metallurgy cost the Iranian people several million dollars. However, they did not bring close the time of implementing the plan of creating Iran's own metallurgy." Soviet geologists helped find deposits of coking coal and iron ore. Thanks to the hard work of Iranian workers and great experience of their Soviet teachers, the plant's built-in capacity was reached within a very brief period. Construction of the second stage of the iron and steel works is nearing completion.

"The Soviet people felt great sympathy for the anti-monarchic anti-imperialist revolution in Iran," the article stresses. During the period of revolutionary events, Soviet organisations continued to render Iran technical assistance despite all the difficulties in the construction and operation of facilities. In connection with the blockade of Iran, imposed by the United States and some other countries, Iran experienced considerable difficulties in the transportation of its export and import goods. That is why Iran and the Soviet Union agreed to cooperate in the solution of that problem. "A great number of foreign specialists, whose salary was 8-12 times higher than that of Iranian specialists of the same skill, left Iran after the revolution," the journal points out. "This relieved the country of the unbearable burden connected with the payment of enormous sums to foreigners, but a problem emerged of providing national skilled personnel for industrial and other enterprises. Soviet organisations expressed readiness to help Iran prepare such personnel by organizing vocational training in Iran and train Iranians in the Soviet Union."

BOVIN DISCUSSES ZANU-ZAPU 'STRAINED RELATIONS'

LD160106 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Dec 80

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin]

[Excerpt] If India were one of the first colonial countries to acquire independence, Zimbabwe is one of the last such countries.

The new republic started well but lately there have been more and more frequent and alarming reports from Salisbury. Tension is growing between Prime Minister Mugabe, who represents the Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU] Party, and Interior Minister Mr Nkomo, the leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union [ZANU] Party. Clashes are ing between the armed groups belonging to ZAPU and ZANU

At anytime I may find myself under arrest without trial, Nkomo said recently while addressing the public. It is possible that the views of these leaders are not the same on everything, and this may be the reason for strained relations. But an overall view indicates that one of the main reasons, the source of this tension, is the different tribal makeup of ZAPU and ZANU. Here, for instance is what the Zimbabwean weekly MOTTO writes: For centuries the colonialists managed to rule over the people's masses of Zimbabwe by manipulating the differences between the ethnic groups the Shona and Ndebele, by artificially kindling intertribal antagonism. It is sufficient to remember the fierce clashes between ZANU and ZAPU, the weekly writes, of 1964, which were used by the whites as an ideal pretext for bleeding the liberation forces.

Well, the colonialists have gone, the colonialists are going away, but intertribal antagonism has unfortunately remained.

YAZKULIYEV-LED DELEGATION VISITS CONAKRY

LD101150 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Conakry, 9 Dec, TASS--President Ahmed Sekou Toure of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea received the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Turkmenian SSR Balla Yazkuliyev, who were on an official visit here.

During the talk, which proceeded in a warm friendly atmosphere, was stressed the mutual striving of the sides for a strengthening of the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

Sincere gratitude of the Guinean people to the Soviet Union for the aid and assistance in strengthening Guinea's independence was expressed at the meeting in the town of Mamou in honour of the Soviet delegation by President of the People's National Assembly of the Republic D. Kamara. The Soviet Union, he stressed, has extended to Guinea a hand of disinterested aid since the gaining of independence by the country. Relations between the two countries continue strengthening. Guinea and the USSR are coming out in a united front in the struggle for peace, detente, for ending the arms race, against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

The delegation left for home. In the airport it was seen off by President of the People's National Assembly of Guinea D. Kamara and other officials.

REPORTAGE OF GIAP, SRV DELEGATION VISIT TO ANGOLA

LD141156 Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Luanda, 14 Dec, TASS--A party-and-government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, led by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the

Communist Party of Vietnam, Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Vo Nguyen Giap, ended their official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Angola today. Questions of joint struggle against aggressive designs of imperialism and international relation, for durable peace, in defence of national independence, for democracy and socialism and also questions of further development of cooperation between the two parties and countries were discussed in the course of the negotiations in Luanda. At a press conference, held upon the completion of the negotiations, representatives of Vietnam and Angola expressed satisfaction with the results of the meeting which was held in an atmosphere in sincere friendship and full mutual understanding. They pointed out that the visit of the party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which revealed full identity of views on all questions discussed, became a new important contribution to consolidation of relations between the parties, government and peoples of the two states which are based on the common aims and the common ideology--Marxism-Leninism. The head of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam emphasized in the course of the press conference that the struggle in defence of national independence is linked, as never before with the strugg e for peace and detente. He welcomed the new peace initiative, which was put forward in New Delhi by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. We wholly and entirely support the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, just as all its previous proposals, aimed at ensuring detente, peace and international security, said Vo Nguyen Giap.

Joint Communique

LD141646 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Luanda, 14 Dec, TASS--Angola and Vietnam resolutely denounce the actions by imperialism and international reaction aimed at escalating the arms race and creating a tense situation in various parts of the globe. This is stressed in a joint communique, signed here today, on the results of the official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Angola by the party and government delegation from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, headed by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Deputy Prime Minister of the Vietnamese Government Vo Nguyen Giap.

The communique stresses that the sides declare their full and unconditional support to the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community directed at ensuring detente, peace and international security. Declaring in favour of turning South-East Asia into "zone of peace, stability and cooperation in keeping with the persistent demands of the peoples in that region and throughout the world", the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Angola "uphold the legitimate right of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea to represent its people in the United Nations, in the nonalignment movement and other international instances". They "oppose the convocation of an international conference on the so-called 'Kampuchean problem', regarding it as interference in the domestic affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea". The joint communique points out that Vietnam and Angola condemn the hegemonistic expansionism of the Chinese leadership which, in collusion with North American imperialism, comes out against peace, national independence, democracy and socialism all over the world.

Reviewing the situation in the Near and Middle East, Angola and Vietnam stated their "solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine led by the PLO, its sole and legitimate representative." They demanded the unconditional withdrawal of Israel troops from all the occupied Arab lands and respect for the national rights of the heroic Palestinian people, including its right to create an independent and sovereign state of its own. The document stresses that this is the only solution which may guarantee just, universal and durable peace in the region.

The joint communique states further that the sides [words indistinct] the struggle of the people and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for strengthening national independence, sovereignty and gains of the April revolution. They believe that concrete proposals contained in the statement of the DRA Government of May 15, 1980, are just and correspond to the situation in the region.

Angola and Vietnam expressed deep concern over the situation in the southern part of the African Continent, danger to the cause of peace and international security posed by the unlawful occupation of Namibia by the racist South African regime, constant aggressions by that regime against the People's Republic of Angola and other "frontline states", criminal policy of apartheid and racial discrimination. Stating their unconditional support to the armed, political and diplomatic struggle by SWAPO, the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people, and stressing the need to compel the South African regime to respect the right of the Namibian people to independence, and the U.N. resolutions, the sides demanded that Western powers stop criminal collaboration with the racist Pretoria regime, primarily in the sphere of capital investments, arms deliveries and assistance in nuclear technology. They resolutely denounced the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination pursued by South Africa's racist minority. Vietnam and Angola declared in the joint communique in support of the noble goals of the nonaligned movement, in favour of strengthening its unity and cohesion.

BREZHNEV, BOTSWANA PRESIDENT EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD201910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Quett Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana, in which he conveys, on behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and in his own name, sincere congratulations and best wishes to the president and people of Botswana on the occasion of the country's 14th anniversary of the declaration of independence. In a telegram of reply, the president of the Republic of Botswana expressed his sincere gratitude for the greeting. The telegrams express confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation which have been established between the two countries will develop further in the interests of the people of the Soviet Union and Botswana.

'GOOD NEIGHBORLINESS' GROWING IN HORN OF AFRICA

LD111621 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Nikanorov article under the rubric "On International Themes": "Pentagon's Intrigues"]

[Text] The events taking place in the Persian Gulf, Red Sea and Indian Ocean regions attest to the growth of tension in the region. Here persistent U.S. attempts to secure dominion were being made long before the so-called "Carter doctrine," declaring these regions "a zone of vitally important U.S. interests," had been officially proclaimed. This doctrine is now being rapidly put into operation.

Washington's demagogic assurances that the buildup of military might is designed to "preserve peace" and "promote the stabilization" of the situation do not stand up to criticism. It is not accidental that even the foreign minister of Saudi Arabia, a state loyal to the United States, called Carter's militarist plans another example of the "extremism of the policy" of his administration.

The magazine MIDDLE EAST, published in London, draws special attention to the creation of naval and air bases in the region. In this connection the magazine points out that work is continuing at a vigorous pace on expansion of the base on Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean. The Pentagon is planning to earmark over $400 million for reequipping the Ras Banas base in Egypt. The magazine believes that this base "will become a sort of 'launch pad' for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. According to information in the magazine's possession, the U.S. military department has earmarked $100 million for the "modernization" of a base in Berbera (Somalia).

The fact that Mogadishu's ruling circle have found themselves in the Pentagon's harness is explained by their territorial claims on their neighbors Kenya, the Republic of Djibouti, and, mainly, Ethiopia. It is well known that the Somali military is keeping up its acts of armed provocation in the Ogaden region. Now, in exchange for leasing port installations to the Pentagon, Somalia intends to achieve the implementation of its goal with the aid of U.S. arms deliveries. The consolidation of military ties accords with the interests of U.S. imperialism, which is striving to undermine and isolate the new Ethiopian regime which has chosen a socialist orientation.

However, recent events show that such calculations are encountering serious resistance. An important step in the consolidation of an atmosphere of good-neighborliness was the Sudanese president's visit to Addis Ababa. Talks have just ended in Nairobi between Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council. In their joint statement they stressed the importance of enhancing the process of relaxation of international tension and of extending it to all parts of the world and advocate the transformation of the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf into zones of peace. The sides stressed that to attain lasting peace and security the Somali Government must unconditionally renounce all territorial claims and state its recognition of the principles of the inviolability of state borders and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states.

In face of U.S. imperialism's unceasing intrigues, the Chinese leadership's hegemonist policy and the expansionist aspirations of reactionary regimes, the Ethiopian newspaper ADDIS ZEMEN wrote recently, the consolidation of unity in the anit-imperialist front acquires paramount significance for the destiny of all countries and peoples. The newspaper also cited as a decisive factor of present-day international development the strengthening of solidarity and cohesion among all progressive, peace-loving forces and the socialist community countries, which have always upheld the peoples' right to dispose of their destiny themselves.

OBOTE SCORES 'OVERWHELMING VICTORY' IN UGANDA

LD151246 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Kampala, 15 Dec, TASS--Milton Obote today was sworn in as president of Uganda in the country's Parliament. The Uganda People's Congress Party of which he is the leader won a convincing victory at the parliamentary elections held on December 10-11. The Uganda People's Congress won an overwhelming majority in the 126-seat highest legislative body of the country. In accordance with the Ugandan Constitution the party winning at the elections has the right to nominate its candidate to the post of the head of state.

Milton Obote held the post from 1966 to 1971. Prior to that he had headed the government of the country for four years. Before taking the oath the leader of the UPC assured that he would make every effort to eliminate the grave heritage of the eight-year-long rule of the military dictatorial regime which had come to power in 1971 as a result of a military coup. The head of state expressed himself in favor of goodneighborly relations among the countries of eastern Africa.

Commenting on the results of the elections, the newspaper UGANDA TIMES notes that the country is on the road to the formation of a government enjoying the support of a majority of the people. The newspaper stresses that only such leadership can effectively uphold national interests.

On arrival in London, the head of the team of Commonwealth observers present at the elections, the Ghanaian diplomat Ebenewer Debra expressed the belief that the results of the voting reflected the point of view of the Ugandan people. He stressed that in the opinion of the observers, the Uganda People's Congress won a victory in conditions of a free expression of will, and the elections were on the whole held in a tranquil and businesslike atmosphere.

FURTHER ON REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET SESSIONS

Lithuanian Session

LD121529 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 26 Nov 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Sessions on 25 November 1980"]

[Text] Morning Sitting

The Second Session of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, began its work in Vilnyus 25 November 1980 at 1000 hours.

Participating in the work of the session are Comrades P. Grishkyavichus, A. Barkauskas, I. Manyushis, N. Dybenko, A. Barauskas, A. M. Brazausakas, K. Kayris, V. Sakalauskas, R. B. Songayla, L. Shepetis, V. Astrabskas, V. Mikuchyauskas and Yu. Petkyavichyus.

The session was opened by Deputy R. B. Songayla, chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet.

The Lithuanian Supreme Soviet adopted the following agenda:

1--On the Lithuanian SSR state plan of economic and social development for 1981 and on progress in fulfilling the Lithuanian SSR state plan of economic and social development in 1980.

2--On the Lithuanian SSR state budget for 1981 and on the implementation of the Lithuanian SSR state budget for 1979.

3--On the draft statute on the Lithuanian SSR legal profession.

4--On the ratification of Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

Following a proposal from I. Rinkyavichene, deputy for the Kalnechskiy Electoral Okrug, who spoke on behalf of the Council of Elders, the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet approved the Supreme Soviet session's order of business.

Deputy A. Drobnis, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Lithuanian Gosplan, delivered a report on the Lithuanian state plan of economic and social development for 1981 and on progress in fulfilling the Lithuanian state plan of economic and social development in 1980.

After an adjournment the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet heard a report by Deputy R. Sikorskis, Lithuanian minister of finance, on the Lithuanian SSR state budget for 1981 and on the implementation of the Lithuanian SSR state budget for 1979.

A. Zhukauskas, vice president of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences and deputy for the Kurklyayskiy Electoral Okrug, delivered the report of the plan and budget and other permanent commissions of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet on the first and second items on the session agenda.

Then the deputies began discussing the reports on the Lithuanian state plan of economic and social development for 1981 and on progress in fulfilling the Lithuanian state plan of economic and social development in 1980, as well as on the Lithuanian state budget for 1981 and on the implementation of the Lithuanian state budget for 1979.

R. Rimaytis, first secretary of Panevezhis Gorkom and deputy for the Panevezhskiy Electoral Okrug, spoke in the debate. With this the morning sitting of the second Lithuanian Supreme Soviet Session ended.

Afternoon Sitting

The afternoon sitting was chaired by Deputy V. Laurushas, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet.

The Lithuanian Supreme Soviet continued the discussion of the reports on the Lithuanian state plan of economic and social development for 1981 and on progress in fulfilling the Lithuanian state plan of economic and social development in 1980, as well as on the Lithuanian state budget for 1981 and on the implementation of the Lithuanian state budget for 1979.

Speaking in the debate were L. Popova, fitter-assembler at the Vilnyus Order of the Labor Red Banner electric welding equipment plant and deputy for the Karolinishkskiy Electoral Okrug; A. Zhalis, chairman of Klaypeda Gorispolkom and deputy for the Kommuniskiy Electoral Okrug; B. Klimashauskene, livestock unit chief on the Bakalnyay Kolkhoz in Utenskiy Rayon and deputy for the Utenskiy Electoral Okrug; A. Baltushis, chairman of the Litmezhkolkhozstroy republican association and deputy for the Tituvenskiy Electoral Okrug; I. Byartuzhis, chairman of the Tokubavas Kolkhoz and deputy for the Kartyanskiy Electoral Okrug; P. Yashinskas, chief doctor at the Kaunas republican clinical hospital and deputy for the Muragskiy Electoral Okrug.

The debate continued after a short adjournment.

Speaking in the debate were B. Poshkus, director of the Lithuanian Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economics and deputy for the Moletskiy Electoral Okreg; I. Chernikov, Lithuanian minister of motor transport and highways and deputy for the Vyarshvayskiy Electoral Okrug; A. Spudulis, director of the Kaunas artificial fiber plant named for the 50th anniversary of October and deputy for the Kommunarskiy Electoral Okrug; S. Yasyunas, Lithuanian minister of the construction materials industry and deputy for the Bekshnyayskiy Electoral Okreg; A. Yankauskas, chairman of the Lithuanian Potrebsoyuz Board and deputy for the Skapishkskiy Electoral Okrug.

With this the afternoon sitting of the second Lithuanian Supreme Soviet session ended.

The second Lithuanian Supreme Soviet Session continues its work on 26 November.

Estonia: Day One

LD121249 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 20 Nov 80 p 1

[ETA report: "Plans for Creation; Second Session of the 10th Estonian Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] The second session of the Estonian Supreme Soviet began its work yesterday, 19 November, on Toompea Hill, at a notable time.

Our republic's working people, like all Soviet people, have widely launched socialist competition for a shock finish to the 10th 5-Year Plan and a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress. The CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum decisions, the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the decisions of the fourth USSR Supreme Soviet session and the plan adopted for the country's economic and social development for 1981 have generated a new surge of creative activeness.

The deputies gathered from different parts of the republic brought with them the labor collectives high creative morale, the ardent desire of each person to work even more efficiently and to an even higher standard and to do everything to implement the party's imposing plans. These plans are imbued with great concern for Soviet people's welfare. In their implementation an important role belongs to the Soviets through which, as enshrined in the USSR Constitution, the people wield state power.

...1000 hours. Seats in the boxes are taken by Comrades K. Vayno, I. Kebin, V. Klauson, V. Kyao, L. Lentsman, O. Merimaa, R. Ristlaan, A. I. Upsi, N. Yuganson, A. Pork, and L. Shishov; M. Vannas, deputy chairman of the Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium; Estonian Council of Ministers Deputy Chairmen A. Gren, B. Saul, A. Tregubov and G. Tynspoyeg; V. Vakht, secretary of the Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium; and members of the Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The session was opened by Deputy Yu. Suurkhans, chairman of Estonian Supreme Soviet.

The following agenda was approved:

1--The state plan for the Estonian SSR's economic and social development for 1981 and progress in the fulfillment of the state plan for the Estonian SSR's economic and social development in 1980.

2--The Estonian state budget for 1981 and the implementation of the Estonian state budget for 1979.

3--A draft law on the Estonian SSR legal profession.

4--Ratification of Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

G. Tynspoyeg, deputy chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Estonian Gosplan, delivered a report on the first point on the agenda.

E. Myandmaa, Estonian minister of finance, delivered a report on the second point on the agenda.

A. Keyerna, chairman of the Estonian Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Commission, delivered a coreport on the state plan for the Estonian SSR's economic and social development for 1981 and progress in the fulfillment of the state plan for the Estonian SSR's economic and social development in 1980 and on the Estonian state budget for 1981 and the implementation of the Estonian state budget for 1979.

Deputies M. Pedak (Tallin Teestuzeskiy Electoral Okrug No 30), A. Myts (Tartu Ropkaskiy Electoral Okrug No 142), Yu. Kiisla (Toylaskiy Electoral Okreg No 199), Kh. Kyamara (Saueskiy Electoral Okrug No 189), A. Moskovtsev (Kokhtla-Yarva Novostroyevskiy Electoral Okrug No 87), Kh. Lumi (Tallin Nikonovskiy Electoral Okrug No 41), M. Oynas (Vyaetsaskiy Electoral Okrug No 202), E. Cherevashko (Narva Tallinskiy Electoral Okrug No 114), E. Yaanikezing (Pyltsamaaskiy Rural Electoral Okrug No 182), V. Veskivyali (Tallin Ristikuskiy Electoral Okrug No 36), E. Perli (Ryugeskiy Electoral Okrug No 283), Kh. Veldi (Pukaskiy Electoral Okrug No 256), G. Sikorskiy (Kundaskiy Electoral Okrug No 324), M. Kausmees (Vyarskaskiy Electoral Okrug No 214), Ku. Mayde (Tallin Palyassaareskiy Electoral Okrug No 26) and V. Chekhonatskiy (Pyarnu Promyshlennyy Electoral Okrug No 122) spoke in the debate.

The session will continue its work on 20 November.

## Estonia: Day Two

LD12163 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 21 Nov 80 p 1

[ETA "Information Report on Estonian Supreme Soviet Session"]

[Text] The second session of the Estonian Supreme Soviet continued work on 20 November.

Deputies U. Tinits (Kekhtnaskiy Electoral Okrug No 241), N. Korniyenko (Tallin Leningradskiy Electoral Okrug No 53), A. Kyulaots (Leyziskiy Electoral Okrug No 188), M. Saarsoo (Khaapsaluskiy-Komsomolskiy Electoral Okrug No 154), Yu. Arak (Yyzuskiy Electoral Okbug No 273), and Yu Khansson (Paykuzeskiy Electoral Orkug No 218) spoke in the debate on the question of the state plan for the Estonian SSR's economic and social development for 1981 and on progress on fulfilling the state plan for the Estonian SSR's economic and social development in 1980, and on the Estonian SSR's 1981 state budget and the implementation of the Estonian SSR's 1979 state budget.

Deputy G. Tynspoyeg, deputy chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Estonian Gosplan, and Deputy E. Myandmaa, Estonian minister of finance, delivered closing speeches.

The Estonian SSR laws "On the State Plan for the Estonian SSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981" and "On the 1981 Estonian SSR State Budget" as well as the Estonian SSR resolutions "On Progress in Fulfilling the State Plan for the Estonian SSR's economic and Social Development in 1980" and "on Approval of the Report on the Implementation of the 1979 Estonian State Budget" were adopted.

Deputy E. Silvet, Estonian minister of justice, delivered a report on the third question on the agenda "on the draft statute concerning the Estonian SSR legal profession."

The session approved the "statute concerning the Estonian SSR legal profession."

The Estonian SSR law "On the Ratification of Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees" and the appropriate Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet resolutions were adopted on the report by Deputy V. Vakht, secretary of the Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

At this point the second session of the 10th Estonian Supreme Soviet finished its work.

## Uzbekistan: Day One

LD151203 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Nov 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Sittings"]

[Text] The Second Session of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, opened in Taskent 11 November.

Seated in the government boxes were Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee; members and candidate members of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Bureau I.G. Anisimkin, L.I. Grekov, M.M. Musakhanov, T.N. Osetrov, A.U. Salimov, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, N. D. Khudayberdyev, N. Makhmudov, G.M. Orlov and S.U. Sultanova; and members of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Uzbek SSR Government.

The sitting was opened by Deputy A.A. Khodzhayev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet.

The following agenda was unanimously approved:

1. The state plan for the Uzbek SSR's economic and social development in 1981 and progress in fulfilling the state plan for the Uzbek SSR's economic and social development in 1980;

2. The Uzbek SSR's state budget for 1981 and the implementation of the Uzbek SSR state budget for 1979;

3. The fundamentals of USSR and union republic legislation on administrative offenses;

4. The Uzbek SSR draft law "on Uzbek SSR Oblast Soviets of People's Deputies";

5. The ratification of Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

A report entitled "On the State Plan for the Uzbek SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981 and Progress in Fulfilling the State Plan for the Uzbek SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1980" was delivered by Deputy K.A. Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Uzbek SSR Gosplan.

A report entitled "On the Uzbek SSR State Budget for 1981 and the Implementation of the Uzbek SSR State Budget for 1979" was delivered by Deputy V. Muratkhodzhayev, Uzbek SSR minister of finance.

The coreport of the plan and budget and other Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet permanent commissions was delivered by Deputy L.I. Grekov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Plan and Budget Commission.

Taking part in the debate on Items 1 and 2 on the agenda were deputies K.R. Rzayev (Magnitskiy Electoral Okrug No 484), G.M. Sarkisov (Furmanovskiy Electoral Okrug No 1), A. Rustamov (Mulkabadskiy Electoral Okrug No 454), Kh. B. Dzhamalov (Bukharskiy Electoral Okrug No 167), N. Mannapov (Gorkovskiy Electoral Okrug No 49), A.P. Shendrik (Dardakskiy Electoral Okrug No 145), B. Elbayev (Palandarinskiy Electoral Okrug No 240), A. Khudaykulov (Gagarihskiy Electoral Okrug No 299), and M. Matkarimov (Khivinskiy Electoral Okrug No 459).

Following a break the session continued the debate on Items 1 and 2 on the agenda. Speaking in the debate were deputies I.U. Kuchkarov (Syrdarinskiy Electoral Okrug No 396), D.B. Normatova (Pskentskiy Electoral Okrug No 103), A. Irgashev (Akhunbabayevskiy Electoral Okrug No 211), R.S. Ergashev (Leninyulskiy Electoral Okrug No 383), and K. Igamberdyev (Leninskiy Electoral Okrug No 260).

Concluding speeches were delivered by Deputies K.A. Akhmedov and V. Muratkhodzhayev, who had delivered the reports on Items 1 and 2 on the agenda.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted laws "On the State Plan for the Uzbek SSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981" and "On the Uzbek SSR State Budget for 1981" and resolutions "On Progress in Fulfilling the State Plan for the Uzbek SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1980" and "On the Implementation of the Uzbek SSR State Budget for 1979."

The session moved on to examine Item 3 on the agenda. A report entitled "On the Fundamental of USSR and Union Republic Legislation on Administrative Offenses" was delivered by Deputy B.I. Pinkhasov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Permanent Commission for Legislative Proposals.

Taking part in the debate on Item 3 on the agenda were Deputies M.S. Vasikova (Yazyavanskiy Electoral Okrug No 420), N.M. Zheleznov (Zheleznodorozhniy Electoral Okrug No 22), and N.B. Bubikhodzhayev (Tashlakskiy Electoral Okrug No 442).

The Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution "On the Fundamentals of USSR and Union Republic Legislation on Administrative Offenses."

The Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet session is continuing.

Belorussia: Final Day

LD151307 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 14 Nov 80 p 1

[BELTA report: "Session Diary" under the rubric "Second Session of Belorussian Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation"]

[Text] The Second Session of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, continued its work yesterday, 13 November. The sitting was opened by Deputy I.P. Shamyakin, chairman of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet.

Discussion of the state plan for the Belorussian SSR's economic and social development in 1981 and progress in fulfilling the state plan for the Belorussian SSR's economic and social development in 1980, the Belorussian state budget for 1980 and the implementation of the Belorussian state budget for 1979 continued.

Deputies V.S. Koltovich (Smilovichskiy Electoral Okrug, Minskaya Oblast), I. Ya. Parfenenko (Shcherbakovskiy Electoral Okrug, Minsk City), A.N. Vederchik (Krytyshinskiy Electoral Okrug, Brestskaya Oblast) and V.I. Sharapov (Ivatsevichskiy Electoral Okrug, Brestskaya Oblast) spoke in the debate.

With this the debate ended.

The concluding speech on the state plan for the Belorussian SSR's economic and social development in 1981 and progress in fulfilling the state plan for the Belorussian SSR's economic and social development in 1980 was delivered by Deputy V.A. Gvozdev, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosplan.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a law on the state plan for the Belorussian SSR's economic and social development in 1981 and a resolution on progress in fulfilling the state plan for the Belorussian SSR's economic and social development in 1981 and a resolution on progress in fulfilling the state plan for the Belorussian SSR's economic and social development in 1980.

The concluding speech on the question of the Belorussian state budget for 1981 and the implementation of the Belorussian state budget for 1979 was delivered by deputy B.I. Shatilo, Belorussian minister of finance.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a law on the Belorussian state budget for 1981 and a resolution on ratifying the report on the implementation of the Belorussian state budget for 1979.

The Supreme Soviet then proceeded to examine the question of the Belorussian draft law on Belorussian oblast soviets of people's deputies. A report was delivered by Deputy V. Ye. Lobanok, deputy chairman of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Then discussion of the Belorussian draft law on Belorussian oblast soviets of people's deputies began. Deputies A.M. Fomich (Gorodeyskiv Electoral Okrug, Minskaya Oblast) A.A. Malofeyev (Dvorishchenskiy Electoral Okrug, Gomelskaya Oblast), I.S. Metko (Chausskiy Electoral Okrug, Mogilevskaya Oblast), N. Ye. Kolotsey (Grodnenskiy-Zheleznodorozhny Electoral Okrug, Grodnenskaya Oblast) and A.I. Mogilnitskiy (Zelvenskiy Electoral Okrug, Grodnenskaya Oblast) spoke in the debate.

At the end of the debate the Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a law on Belorussian oblast soviets of people's deputies.

The Supreme Soviet then proceeded to ratify Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees. A report on this question was delivered by Deputy Ye. P. Chagina, secretary of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted laws and resolutions on ratifying Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees adopted following the First Session of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation.

The chairman announced that all the times on the session's agenda had been examined. The Second Session of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, was declared closed.

Armenia: Final Day

LD151339 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 14 Nov 80 p 1

[ARMENPRESS report: "Everything for the Good of the People; Second Session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation"]

[Text] On 13 November the Second Session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, continued its work in the Conference Hall of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet.

In the boxes were Comrades K.S. Demirchyan, B. Ye. Sarkisov, F.T. Sarkisyan, G.N. Andreyev, G.M. Voskanyan, K.L. Dallakyan, G.A. Martirosyan, L.N. Nersesyan, Ye. T. Astsatryan, M.O. Muradyan and L.S. Shustko.

The second sitting of the session continued the debate on the reports and corepoit on the state plan for the Armenian SSR's economic and social development for 1981 and progress in fulfilling of the Armenian SSR state plan for 1980 and on the Armenian SSR state budget for 1981 and the implementation of the Armenian SSR state budget for 1979.

The following deputies spoke: M.G. Kazaryan (Arkhuryanskiy Electoral Okrug, Akhuryanskiy Rayon), S.A. Tumanyan (Atarbekyanskiy Electoral Okrug, Echmiadzin City), O.I. Borisova (Dilizhanskiyyasnikyanskiy Electoral Okrug), and S.P. Tarverdyan, chairman of the Yekhegnadzorskiy Rayispolkom.

Deputy G.S. Sagoyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Gosplan, delivered a concluding speech on the results of the discussion of the report on the state plan for the Armenian SSR's economic and social development for 1981 and progress in fulfilling the Armenian SSR state plan for economic and social deveopment for 1981.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a law on the Armenian SSR state plan for economic and social development for 1981.

The deputies unanimously ratified an Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet resolution on progress in fulfilling the Armenian SSR state plan for economic and social development for 1980.

Deputy Dzh. A. Dzhanoyan, Armenian SSR finance minister, delivered a concluding speech on the results of the discussion of the report on the Armenian SSR state budget for 1981 and the implementation of the Armenian SSR state budget for 1979.

The deputies unanimously adopted a law on the Armenian SSR state budget for 1981.

The session adopted an Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet resolution on ratifying the report on the implementation of the Armenian SSR state budget for 1979.

Then the deputies went on to discuss the third question on the agenda.

Deputy S.M. Khachatryan, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Commission on Questions of Legislation and Socialist Law, delivered a report "On the Draft Regulations on the Armenian SSR Legal Profession".

The following deputies took part in the debate on the report: M.A. Khachatryan (Yerevanskiy-Sevastopolskiy Electoral Okrug) and G.S. Kocharyan (Masisskiy Electoral Okrug, Masisskiy Rayon).

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a law on ratifying the regulations on the Armenian SSR legal profession.

Deputy M.M. Bakchinyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report on the fourth item on the agenda--on ratifying Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

On this question the session adopted an Armenian SSR law and a Supreme Soviet resolution.

The agenda was now completed. S.Kh. Tonoyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, who was presiding over the session, declared the Second Session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, closed.

KAZAKHSTAN OBLAST PARTY CONFERENCES HELD

AU151432 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1511 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Summary] The accountability and election campaign in the republic's party organizations has reached a new level. Oblast party conferences ended on 13 December in Dzhambul, Guryev, Shevchenko and Semipalatinsk. At the conferences, reports were delivered by obkom first secretaries: Kushekov in Guryev, Bekturganov and Dzhambul, Mukashev in Shevchenko and Ramazanov in Semipalatinsk. In a business-like way, the delegates scrutinized the activity of party organizations in implementing the decisions of the 25th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and Comrade Brezhnev's instructions and advice. Particular attention was paid to problems concerning party leadership in economy and culture, communist education of the working people and internal party life. The importance of the social development of collectives and of further improvements in working and living conditions for urban and rural citizens was emphasized. The conference outlined tasks for increasing the efficiency of party organizations, their vanguard role in accomplishing economic and cultural development tasks, for intensifying organizational and ideological work, and for competitions in honor of the 26th party congress.

The oblast party conferences were addressed by Bashmakov, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee secretary, in Guryev; Kamalidenov, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee secretary, in Shevchenko; Nazarbayev, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee secretary, in Dzhambul; and Torfimov, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee secretary, in Semipalatinsk.

New compositions of obkoms and auditing commissions were elected. Delegates to the 26th CPSU and the 15th Kazkah Communist Party congresses were also elected. The organizational obkom plenums that were held elected the following obkom first secretaries: Kushekov for Guryevskiy, Bekturganov for Dzhambulskiy, Mukashev for Mangyslakskiy, and Ramazanov for Semipalatinskiy obkoms.

LENINGRAD GORKOM, OBKOM PERSONNEL RESHUFFLE NOTED

LD131151 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 80 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Leningrad Gorkom Plenum"]

[Text] A Leningrad CPSU Gorkom plenum was held in the Smolnyy 26th November. An organizational question was considered at the plenum.

In connection with his election as second secretary of Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom N.Ya. Suslov was released from his duties as second secretary and Bureau member of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom.

V.Ya. Khodyrev, who previously was secretary of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom, was elected second secretary of Leningrad Gorkom.

N.K. Laychukovskiy, who previously was chief of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom Construction Department, was elected secretary and Bureau member of Leningrad Gorkom. Bureau members of Leningradskiy Obkom participated in the work of the plenum.

RIGA GORKOM PLENUM ANNOUNCES REASSIGNMENTS

LD131153 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 9 Dec 80 p 3

[LATINFORM report: "Riga Gorkom Plenum"]

[Text] A Riga Latvian Gorkom plenum was held 8 December to consider an organizational question.

In connection with her reassignment the plenum released V.S. Klibik from her duties as secretary of Riga Gorkom.

A.K. Plaude was elected secretary of Riga Gorkom.

E.Ya. Aushkap, secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, and B.A. Trytyakov, chief of the Latvian CP Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, participated in the plenum's work.

DISSIDENT MELANOV RECEIVES 7-YEAR DETENTION

LD121029 Paris LE FIGARO in French 10 Dec 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "USSR--Sentence Imposed on Dissident"]

[Text] On 2 December, a sentence of 7 years detention in a camp and 2 years forced residence was passed on dissident (Vazif) [as published] Melanov for "anti-Soviet propaganda." He was arrested on 25 January 1980 when demonstrating in protest against the exile of Academician Andrey Sakharov to Gorkiy.

ALIYEV RECEIVES SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE MEDAL

LD151455 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 19 Nov 80 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Presentation of Soviet Committee for Defense of Peace Medal to G.A. Aliyev"]

[Text] G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, was presented on 18 November with the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace's honorary "Fighter for Peace" medal for his activity in strengthening the cause of peace among the peoples.

Hero of the Soviet Union Academic Ian Ye. K. Fedorov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, presented the medal.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, he said, are conducting an active, consistent struggle for peace. Our people's aspiration for peace was profoundly reflected in the peace program devised by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. The most important factor in strengthening peace throughout the world is the rise in the economic might of the land of the soviets, an integral part of which is formed by the remarkable successes of Azerbaijan's working people achieved under the leadership of the republic party organization.

We all know well what a great contribution to the development of internationalism and friendship among the Soviet peoples is made by the Azerbaijan Republic and its party organization. Very large international forums of public figures, writers and academics have taken place more than once and are continuing to take place in Baku. We offer our sincere gratitude to the communists and working people of Azerbaijan, its leaders and all the activists in our committee for their great and fruitful work to strengthen peace and propagandize and spread the idea of friendship among the peoples and cooperation among all people of the world.

To mark your personal services in the struggle for the strengthening of peace and friendship among the peoples, respected Geydar Aliyevich, Academician Fedorov said, allow me to present you today with our modest reward.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev expressed sincere thanks for the warm words addressed to the working people of Azerbaijan and the republic party organization and for the high appraisal of their contribution to the common struggle for peace and the peoples security and his own personal labor.

To ensure peace for Soviet people, he said, is the main aim of all the foreign policy activity of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet state and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the ardent fighter for peace. The struggle for peace is a sacred cause, a matter of honor for every communist and every Soviet person. The party organization, the Azerbaijan people and all the republic's working people see it as their duty and obligation to continue to make efforts to strengthen peace, to raise the republic's economic potential and increase its contribution to the production of material benefits for the country. We see it as our duty and obligation to promote in every way possible by further activating socio-political work the strengthening of Soviet people's feelings of brotherhood and internationalism and the USSR's friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation with other countries and all progressive organizations struggling for peace and international detente.

Comrade Aliyev gave assurances that in the future too he will make whatever contribution he can to the cause of the struggle for the preservation of peace throughout the world and the consolidation of the economic and defense might of our motherland.

Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau mebmers K.M. Bagirov, A. I. Ibragimov, A.G. Kerimov, Yu.N. Pugachev, G.N. Seidov, S.B. Tatliyev and K.A. Khalilov; Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau Candidate Members I.N. Askerov, Z.I. Guseynova, G.Sh. Efendiyev and Z.M. Yusif-zade; Ya.M. Kirsanov, chief of an Azerbaijan CP Central Committee department; and M.A. Topchibashev, chairman of the Azerbaijan Committee for the Defense of Peace attended the presentation of the award.

PRAVDA REPORTS IBRAGIMOV FUNERAL MEETING

LD101523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 80 p 6

[TASS report: "On Last Journey"]

[Text] Frunze, 6 Dec--The Kirgiz working people have seen off Sultan Ibragimovich Ibragimov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and chairman of the Kirgiz Council of Ministers, on his last journey.

The hall of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee House of Political Enlightenment, where the coffin containing the body of the deceased was housed, was in funereal array. There were many wreaths in the hall. One was from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic's party and government spoke at the funeral meeting.

USSR GEOLOGY MINISTRY REACTS TO PRAVDA CRITICISM

LD151137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 80 p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubic "Following Criticism": "Geologists and the 5-Year Plan]

[Text] The article published under the headline "Geologists and the 5-Year Plan" PRAVDA, 12 July 1980, has been discussed in the USSR Geology Ministry. As USSR Geology Minister Ye. Kozlovskiy reports, the resolution adopted outlines measured to eliminate the shortcomings mentioned in the article.

Special attention is devoted to eliminating the arrears in deep prospecting drilling and to preparing oil and gas reserves in West Siberia, the European part of the country and Yakutiya. Further development of work in accordance with comprehensive targeted programs and the improvement of local forecasting methods will enable the efficiency of exploration and prospecting of mineral deposits to be increased and efforts concentrated on the main avenues.

It has been made incumbent on the appropriate subdivisions of the USSR Geology Ministry to guarantee the creation of drilling facilities, mining equipment and geophysical apparatus with the aim of speeding up scientific and technical progress in geological and prospecting work.

The article was also discussed by the USSR Geology Ministry Party Committee. Party Committee Secretary N. Udodov reports to the PRAVDA editorial board that the article justly notes that, despite the successes achieved, geologists are still far from making full use of reserves for increasing the efficiency of geological and prospecting work.

The party committee elaborated measures to mobilize communists to speedily develop the country's mineral and raw material resources and primarily for the fuel and energy sectors of the national economy.

ESTONIAN PLENUM HELD TO DISCUSS BUDGET 18 NOV

LD151453 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 19 Nov 80 p 1

[ETA "Information Report on Estonian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 20th Estonian CP Central Committee Plenum was held 18 November.

Also taking part in its work were gorkom and raykom first secretaries, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, leaders of republic ministries and departments not members of the Estonian CP Central Committee, secretaries of large party organizations of enterprises, ministries and departments, chairmen of republic trade union committees, Komsomol gorkom and raykom first secretaries, chairmen of city and rayon people's control committees, and executives from the Estonian CP Central Committee apparatus, the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Estonian Council of Ministers, the Estonian Gosplan, the Estonian Republic Trade Unions Council, the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee and press, television and radio.

K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, delivered a report "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Stemming From the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the Speech Delivered at the Plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

Also heard were a report by G. Tynspoyeg, deputy chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Estonian SSR Gosplan, on the state plan for the Estonian SSR's economic and social development for 1981, and a report by E. Myandmaa, Estonian minister of finances, on the Estonian SSR state budget for 1981 and the implementation of the Estonian state budget for 1979.

The following spoke in the debates: N. Yuganson, first secretary of the Tallin Gorkom; Yu. Niysuke, first secretary of the Rakvereskiy Raykom; O. Klushin, director of the Krengolmskaya Manufaktura cotton combine; V. Litv, lathe operator of the T Alleks Association's Tallin excavator plant; Kh. Kuusik, director of the Vyaymela how Sovkhoz-Technical College; K. Todeson, Estonian SSR minister of trade; A. Koop, rector of Tartu State University; D. Visnapuu, first secretary of the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee; and V. Udam, first secretary of the Payrnuskiy Raykom.

Relevant resolutions, which are being published in the press, were adopted on the questions discussed.

Taking part in the work of the plenum were V. Konovalov, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, and M. Morozov, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

ABKHAZSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES ECONOMY

LD151605 Tbilizi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russians 22 Nov 80 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Shock Finish for the 5-Year Period"]

[Text] Workdays for the urban and rural workers of Abkhaziya participating in precongress socialist competition are full of enthusiasm. By increasing labor productivity industrial output has increased here by more than 42 percent during the 10th 5-Year Plan and production of goods from the light and food industry has increased by 38 and 24 percent respectively. Some 75,000 square meters of housing will have been commissioned and the plan for commissiong schools, kindergartens and creches, hospitals and also clubs and other social amenities is being met.

This was stated at an Abkhaskiy Georgaian CP Obkom Plenum. After listening to the discussion a report by B.V. Adleyba, candidate member of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of the Abkhazskiy Obkom, "On Tasks of the Abkhazskiy Oblast Party Organization in Fulfilling the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the Instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Spelled Out in the Speech at the Plenum," the participants stressed that the current 5-Year Plan has laid a firm foundation for a further effective boost to the autonomous republic's national economy.

Thanks to the great concern and attentivenss of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the Georgian CP Central Committee, and the republic's government for questions relating to the development of the Abkhazskaya ASSR's economy and culture, workers of multinational Abkhaziya are achieving ever new successes. Despite a number of objective difficulties, the autonomous republic's agricultural workers have ensured an increase in gross production of almost 40 percent during the 5-year period.

Yu. S. Chanba, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Abkhazskaya Autonomous Republic Gosplan, and D. M. Dzhichonaya, Abkhaskaya ASSR finance minister, delivered reports on the draft state plan for economic and social development and the draft state budget of Abhkaziya for 1981.

The keynote speaker and those speaking in the debate cited examples of inspired work by workers and kolkhoz members and spoke of their determination to greet the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Georgian CP Congress with new production gifts.

However the plenum noted that there are still considerable shortcomings and omissions in the management of the economy. There is still a lag in certain sectors of industry, construction and agriculture. The work of enterprises in transportation, communications, trade and the consumer services sphere still does not meet the population's increased demands.

The plenum particularly stressed that in accordance with the most important tasks of economic, social and cultural building advanced in Comrade L.I. Brezhnve's speech at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and set by the decisions of the 22d Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum, the focus of practical activity for party, soviet, trade union and economic organs and for all of Abkhaziya's working people must be questions of supplying the population with fuller supplies of foodstuffs and other consumer goods.

All these questions were also reflected in the resolution adopted by the plenum which outlined concrete measures aimed at successfully completing the 10th 5-Year Plan for all the basic indicators of the autonomous republic's economic and social development.

The plenum approved in the main the draft state plan for economic and social development and the budget of the Abkhazskaya ASSR for 1981 and recommended these to be submitted for discussion by a session of the autonomous republic's Supreme Soviet.

ACADEMIC SEES BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR TYUMEN OIL

LD151119 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 23 Nov 80 p 2

[APN correspondent Stanislav Maltsev interview with Ivan Nesterov, director of the West Siberian Oil Prospecting Research Institute and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "Tyumen Oil Potential"]

[Text] In 1980 315 million tons of oil (including gas condensate) will be obtained in West Siberia--over half the total output of this type of fuel in the USSR. Only 15 years have been needed for this area to become the major oil-producing region of the country.

The first billion tons of West Siberian oil after the fields began to be worked was obtained back in April 1978 and now output is nearing the second billion tons.

"Will such an enormous volume of extraction not lead to the exhaustion of oil deposits in this region?"--this question was put by APN correspondent Stanislav Maltsev to Ivan Nesterov, director of the West Siberian Oil Prospecting Research Institute and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

No, this will not be the case, I. Nesterov says. There are oil deposits here but the peculiarities of the strata make prospecting and extraction increasingly difficult and expensive.

Let us look at the facts. To date in Tyumenskaya Oblast about 200 deposits of hydrocarbon fuel have been opened up and of these half are oil-bearing. At present 35--the most viable economically--are being exploited, while the rest are being held in reserve for the time being.

It is precisely these deposits which enable over 300 million tons of oil a year to be extracted in Tyumen. And the overall number of discovered deposits makes us firmly confident that we can live off the Tyumen deposits for many years to come.

I am convinced that the main oil discoveries in West Siberia are still ahead of us. What is the basis for my conviction?

First, the oil-bearing territory in Tyuman is huge--over 1 million square km: This is roughly the same area as Spain, Italy and Britain put together. Only 20 percent of the region has been studied in geological terms. And it is precisely on this 20 percent that the 200 deposits I mentioned have been opened up.

Second, the oil deposits under exploitation are in the central part of Tyumenskaya Oblast--in the so-called Middle Ob region. And what is there in the most remote and inaccessible northern regions of the oblast? Oil again! And this is not simply a guess. Oil finds have already been made over a broad area of the Yamalo-Nenetskiy Autonomous Okrug. Here the Vostochno-Tarasovskoye, Muravlenkovskoye, Yen-Yakhinskoye and other deposits have been opened up.

Third and last, the most important factor--at present we are taking oil from Cretaceous deposits at a depth of 2,000-2,500 meters. But according to all existing data, the Jurassic, Triassic and Paleozoic deposits, which lie deeper, also contain oil. In this respect the geological structure of Tyumenskaya Oblast is unique--a real wonder of nature!--it is literally a layer cake and every layer is oil-bearing.

But nature has safely hidden her treasures. Many oil deposits lie beyond the limits of the geological structures and a slight error in drilling may produce an empty well although there is oil near the shaft. Here, for example, there are oil deposits in clays which are not connected with the geological structure and therefore geological prospecting proves impotent. Scientists and geologists have come to the conclusion that there is a completely new type of oil deposit there unique on the planet. We cannot make use of any experience and are creating afresh our own theory for prospecting and extracting of this oil.

We have every opportunity for this. In Tyumen there are 3 special geological institutes with over 2,000 scientific workers armed with the latest tools for research including the latest generation of computers.

In the near future we will drill several deep weels of over 6,000-7,000 meters and one ultra-deep well of 11,000 meters in the far north to investigate the depths.

The severe natural condtions make the geologists' work very difficult.

The creation of the Siberian oil fields has required major material expenditure and the pooling of the whole country's efforts. Since 1965 R50 billion has been invested in the formation of the Tyumen energy region. In the 10th 5-Year Plan alone R25 billion has been spent for this purpose. And this will increase, for it is much more difficult to get at the oil we are confidently seeking in the north in the dept of the earth.

USTINOV CALLS FOR READINESS, VIGILENCE IN POLAND

PRAVDA Version

LD160935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 80 p 2

[TASS report: "On Guard of Peace and Labor"]

[Text] The Moscow Military District's party conference began work in Moscow 10 December.

The reports of Col Gen K.S. Grushevoy, member of the Military Council and chief of the district's Political Directorate, and of Col Gen P.G. Lushev, commander of the district's forces, noted that the soldiers of the Moscow Military District have fulfilled the 1980 training year tasks and socialist pledges. Having joined in the socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th party congress, the district's communists are putting all their strength, knowledge and experience into further improving the guality of servicemen's training and education, into the inculcation of lofty qualities of morale and will, into an active life stance and boundless love for the socialist motherland.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member, addressed the conference participants. The Soviet people and the armed forces are now preparing for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress. Communists are in the vanguard. A worthy place in their serried ranks rightly belongs to communists of the Moscow Military District, renowned for its glorious revolutionary and combat traditions.

D.F. Ustinov conveyed Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greeting to the conference participants and to all the Moscow Military District's servicemen.

The Soviet people's vast successes in communist building and in the struggle for the peoples' peace and security, the speaker stressed, are linked with the name of Leonid Ilich--the outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state and of the international communist and workers movement.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's name is inseparable from the strengthening of our motherland's defense capability. In his tireless activity in leading party and state Leonid Ilich pays constant attention to military building and to further developing the armed forces. Soviet servicemen, like all our people, perceive with tremendous gratitude Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's concern for safeguarding the country's security and for the comprehensive improvement of the army and navy and answer this concern with selfless military labor and with new, lofty achievements in combat and political training.

Everywhere--from Moscow to the outermost limits of our immense motherland--an intensive struggle is under way for a successful conclusion to the 10th 5-Year Plan, for the creation of a good, solid start to the 11th 5-Year Plan and for the implementation of even larger-scale plans.

The heights scaled by the country in the economic and social development sphere and the entire reality of our mature socialist society clearly confirm the correctness of the economic strategy formulated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. The party will continue to persistently pursue this Leninist strategy. Evidence of this is provided by the draft Main Directions for the country's development. The party has submitted this most important historic document for nationwide discussion. The armed forces personnel, together with all the country's working people, are studying it with tremendous enthusiasm and are ardently approving it.

The USSR defense minister then dwelt on the main directions of the country's economic and social development as expounded in the draft.

The plans outlined by the party, he noted, are close and clear to Soviet people and fully meet their basic, vital interests. This, like the party's very appeal to the people's opinion, wisdom and invaluable collective experience, engenders among the workers of city and countryside and among army and navy servicemen the desire to participate actively in the discussion of the CPSU Central Committee's draft and inspires them to new patriotic deeds. One of the most important tasks of army and navy communists now is to channel the personnel's political enthusiasm into the further enhancement of the combat readiness of formations and units and to make maximum use of this enthusiasm to strengthen discipline and organization.

Communists, above all, must set an example of such a highly conscientious and responsible approach to work. CPSU members are obligated here by membership in the Leninist party which personifies the mind, honor and conscience of our epoch. They are also obligated by their party duty, which for a communist is supreme above all else.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev is the model of what the Leninist type of leader and the Soviet communist must be. His life and work clearly show the meaning of selfless service to the people and the cause of communism and of devoting all one's strength, knowledge, energy and experience to the struggle for the working people's happiness and the native land's prosperity.

The party lays the tremendous responsibility for the reliable insurance of peaceful conditions for the successful solution of creative tasks, the speaker continued, on the armed forces. Imperialist and other reactionary circles have recently launched a fierce counterattack on detente. They have formed the intention of upsetting in their favor the approximate balance of military forces which has emerged. The international situation has consequently deteriorated and the threat of war has increased.

By whipping up world tension the United States and its NATO partners are cranking up the arms race, fueling hotbeds of military confrontation in various world regions and provoking new conflicts. Imperialist propaganda is waging unbridled anti-Soviet and antisocialist campaigns. Reaction is stepping up its attempts to undermine the socialist countries' unity. The military-political rapprochement of the United States, the other NATO countries and China poses a serious danger for the cause of peace and progress.

As was reemphasized at the recent Moscow meeting of party leaders and statesmen of the Warsaw Pact countries, the present-day international situation requires increased vigilance against the imperialist forces' aggressive aspirations and reaction's attempts to damage the position of the socialist countries--particularly socialist Poland--the developing states and the national liberation movement.

In this situation our party is pursuing a consistent and firm peace policy, combining it with the strengthening of the Soviet state's defense capability. The CPSU is constantly concerned with improving our armed forces and providing them with everything they need. Thanks to this concern by the party and the entire Soviet people, the combat might and combat readiness of the army and navy have risen to a qualitatively new level since the 25th CPSU Congress.

In preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress, the speaker noted, the armed forces have achieved high indicators in combat and political training. The tactical coordination of many formations and units has improved. Modern types of weapons have begun to be used more effectively. Party influence on all basic processes occurring in the army and navy has intensified. [paragraph continues]

The effectiveness of party-political work has increased, and the relationship between it and the solution of the tasks of combat and political training, of raising combat readiness and strengthening discipline and law and order has been consolidated. The content of the socialist competition has been enriched. The educational role of army and navy has been enhanced. The Moscow Military District is making a considerable contribution to the solution of the tasks facing the armed forces.

A new training year has begun in the armed forces. We must strive, D.F. Ustinov concluded, to ensure that this year, the year of the 26th CPSU Congress, is marked by even higher results in combat and political training, in the forces' combat readiness and in the further strengthening of military discipline. There must be no day in the forces' life and work and no hour of combat instruction that does not bring perhaps a small but nevertheless real success in the solution of these most important tasks. Only then can an officer, sergeant or soldier consider that he has fulfilled his military duty to the motherland, party and people conscientiously and with honor.

The conference convincingly shows that the Moscow Military District's communists are closely united around the party Central Committee and are firmly resolved to greet our dear Leninist party's 26th congress fittingly with selfless and harmonious work for the successful fulfillment of the tasks set before the district.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Version

LD161127 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Dec 80 p 2

[Report by Col Yu. Teplov and Lt Col L. Golovnev under the rubric "Party Conferences": "Communists' Lofty Duty"]

[Excerpts] Envoys of the communists of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District assembled for a party conference at a time when thoughts and aspirations of the entire Soviet people are directed toward providing a fitting greeting for the 26th party congress, when widespread discussion has been launched everywhere of the CPSU Central Committee draft "Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990." The report was delivered by Col Gen P. Lushev, district commander, and the speeches delivered by the conference delegates emphasized that the CPSU Central Committee draft is of tremendous theoretical and practical significance, expresses Soviet people's fundamental interests and is aimed at the further improvement of the people's material and cultural standard of living. It has been welcomed with profound satisfaction by the commenists and all servicemen of the district and is meeting with their unanimous approval.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, addressed the conference participants. He conveyed to the conference delegates and, through them, to all the district's communists and servicemen martial communist greetings from Marshal of the Soviet Union Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSE Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council.

The district party conference, the USSR defense minister noted, is taking place at a notable time. The entire life and activity of the Soviet people and armed forces servicemen are now governed by preparation of a fitting greeting for the 26th congress of the Leninist Communist Party. Soviet people are devoting their inspired labor, their creative thoughts and their patriotic deeds and accomplishments to this historic event. Everywhere--from Moscow to the most remote outskirts of our boundless motherland--an intensive struggle is underway for the successful completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan and the creation of a good, solid groundwork for the 11th 5-Year Plan and for the implementation of even broader plans.

The peaks the country has scaled in the sphere of economic and social development and the entire reality of our mature socialist society graphically confirm the correctness of the economic strategy elaborated by the party at the 24th and 25th congresses. The party will continue persistently to implement this Leninist strategy whose supreme aim consists in the steady improvement of the people's material and cultural standard of living, Comrade D.F. Ustinov then noted. This is borne out by the CPSU Central Committee draft "Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and for the Period Through 1990" which is now the focus of Soviet people's attention. The party's appeal to the people's opinion, their wisdom and priceless collective experience is generating in urban and rural workers and the army and navy servicemen the desire to take an active part in the discussion of this very important party document and is inspiring them to new patriotic deeds.

Channeling this political enthusiasm among the personnel into the further enhancement of the combat readiness of formations and units and making maximum use of it to strengthen discipline and organization--that is now one of the most important tasks of army and navy communists.

The party, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov noted, teaches that the success of any matter ultimately depends on the awareness, activeness and consciousness of the people taking part in it. At the present stage of our society's development, when key significance is attached to the course toward improving production efficiency and work quality, it is important that it be perceived by every Soviet person as his vital concern. This approach presupposes not only profound interest but also the ability to determine correctly tasks' priority and to concentrate efforts and resources on the main thing, and the desire and ability to perform the greatest actions within the shortest time and to make effective use of reserves. It includes the invariably exacting and demanding assessment of what has been done and rejects absolutely complacency and dishonesty.

Communists must set an example of such a responsible approach to matters. They are obligated to do so by their membership in Lenin's party, which personifies the mind, honor and conscience of our epoch.

The USSR defense minister then dwelt on the tremendous repsonbility for the reliable ensurance of peaceful conditions for constructive labor which the party places on the armed forces. This responsibility has increased particularly under the conditions of a complex international situation wherein the imperialist and other reactionary circles have mounted a fierce counterattack against detente, are fueling world tension, speeding up the arms race, fanning hotbeds of military confrontation in various parts of the world and provoking new conflicts. Reaction's attempts to undermine the unity of the socialist countries and harm their positions, particularly those of socialist Poland, are being stepped up. In this situation the party is pursuing a consistent and firm peace policy, combining it with the strengthening of the Soviet state's defense capability. In the years since the 25th CPSU Congress the combat might and combat readiness of the army and navy have been raised to a qualitatively new level. Field, aerial and naval training and the tactical coordination of many formations and units have improved. Modern types of weapons have begun to be used more effectively, party influence on all the fundamental processes taking place in the army and navy has intensified. The content of the socialist competition has been enriched. The educational role of the armed forces has been enhanced.

The servicemen of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District are making an important contribution to the solution of the tasks facing the armed forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov remarked. He mentioned that for a number of years famous formations like the Tamanskaya and Kantemirovskaya divisions have been among the leading formations. Many rocket, air force, signals and other units display invariably high results in combat and political training. Naturally, the personnel's main efforts are concentrated on the all-round enhancement of the formations' and units' combat readiness.

Of course, from year to year it becomes increasingly complicated to resolve this task. The demands on combat readiness are constantly growing. New, even bigger and more diverse problems arise. The ensuring of combat readiness is connected with the great exertion of spiritual and physical strength.

Combat readiness, the USSR defense minister emphasized, is based on the troops' high training standard, which requires that the instruction and educational process approximate as closely as possible to combat conditions and that instances of slackness [poslableniya] and oversimplification be resolutely suppressed. Teaching what is essential in warfare--that principle has been and remains fundamental in all the armed forces' activity. The main thing in the troops' combat training is the fulfillment of tactical and fire training tasks and improvement of the methods of combat operations. And not simply the fulfillment of these tasks but their fulfillment to an unfailingly high quality.

Firm personnel discipline, the demands on which are constantly growing, is a very important ingredient of high combat readiness, Comrade D.F. Ustinov continued. He drew the attention of those taking part in the conference to the fact that no deviations, however trifling, from the established procedure are permissible in the military collectives. However, in a number of units and subunits due attention is not paid to the question of strengthening discipline. The state of discipline is frequently assessed uncritically, and the desire to embroider the real state of affairs is indulged. Such instances must be most strictly condemned and immedi e, effective steps must be taken to eradicate them.

An important role in raising combat readiness belongs to the provision of facilities for the troops and the creation of normal daily living conditions for the personnel. Apartment blocks have been constructed and are under construction, as are new barracks to replace the old ones and military townships meeting modern requirements. But there remain problems whose solution necessitates precise and organized work.

The party organizations have an important role to play in fulfilling the tasks facing the district. They are no less responsible to the party than are the commanders for the overall state of affairs in the subunits and units. The defense minister stressed the need to enhance party influence on all aspects of the troops' life and activity. And if the basic efforts of party political work must be focused in the company, battery or equivalent subunits, every party organization must become a real center of daily ideological education activity. And it will be able to fulfill its role as the cementing, organizing and mobilizing force of the military collective only given the skillful combination of collective measures with individual work, and of high exactingness with constant concern for people, and only given the inextricable unity of the party's word and deed. The fullest utilization of the potential of the socialist competition for improving the efficiency and quality of combat and political training and boosting combat readiness also depends to an enormous extent on the party organizations.

The new training year has begun in the armed forces. It is necessary to seek to ensure that this year, the year of the 26th CPSU Congress, is marked by even higher results in combat and political training, in the troops' combat readiness and in the further strengthening of personnel discipline. There must not be a single day in the life and activity of the troops, not a single hour of combat study which does not bring some real, albeit small, success in resolving these very important tasks. Only in this case can the officer, ensign, sergeant or soldier consider themselves to be fulfilling conscientiously and honorably their military duty to the motherland, party and people.

In conclusion, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, voiced the assurance that the conference delegates and all communists and servicemen of the Moscow Military District will make a fitting contribution to the nationwide preparation for the 26th congress of their dear Leninist party and to further boosting the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might and combat readiness.

Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, N.I. Savinkin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, and the first secretaries of a number of obkoms took part in the conference's work.

The conference completed its work 11 December.

SHEVARDNADZE TELLS SOLDIERS OF NEED FOR VIGILANCE

LD150959 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Nov 80 p 1, 3

[GRUZINFORM report: "Called by the Revolution; Celebration of 60th Anniversary of the Red Banner Tbilisi Higher Artillery Command School Named for the 26 Baku Commissars"]

[Excerpts] The illustrious annals of the combat exploits of the alumni of the Red Banner Tbilisi Higher Artillery Command School named for the 26 Baku commissars--one of the country's oldest military training institutions--is directly linked with the victory of Soviet power in Georgia.

The school's history is inseparable from the Soviet Army's military glory. Representatives of 27 nationalities from all corners of the country are studying here at present. Today's students are augmenting their beloved school's military glory by achieving excellent grades for combat and political training and successfully mastering all the academic disciplines. The command, political workers, teaching staff, party and Komsomol organizations and the illustrious school's entire collective are marking their glorious jubilee with active work to fulfill the high socialist pledges adopted in honor of the upcoming 26th CPSU Congress and 26th Georgian CP Congress.

...The formal celebration ceremony began with a march-past of personnel on the school's parade ground. After all, today is a double holiday: The country is celebrating Rocket Troops and Artillery Day.

The students demonstrated their skills and training by faultlessly performing military and sporting drills. They staged a dramatized reenactment of the schools' glorious history.

The school's students and officers were greeted from the rostrum by distinguished guests--generals and officers and veterans of the school--who had come from all over the country to celebrate the jubilee.

The guests toured the museum and familiarized themselves with the school's training facilities and with the students' life and routine.

The celebrations then transferred to the school club, where a ceremony was held.

The ceremony's presidium comprised E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy, USSR deputy minister of defense and ground forces commander in chief; Col Gen O.F. Kulishev, commander of the Red Banner Trancaucasus Military District, Lt Gen A.I. Shirinkin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District Political Directorate; N.R. Sadzhaya, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; N.V. Gurgenidze, second secretary of the Georgian CP Technical Commission [TK]; generals, officers, leaders and veterans of the school and representatives of the Georgian capital's working people.

The ceremony was opened by Col Ye. I. Gavrilo, chief of the school's Political Department.

The USSR and Georgian national anthems were played.

To the accompaniement of tumultuous applause an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, was unanimously elected.

Comrade B.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, mounted the rostrum. He said:

The continuity of the Soviet officers corps' glorious traditions is the basis of every Soviet person's deep conviction that our motherland's borders are impregnable and that we are capable of nipping in the bud any attempt to interfere with the peaceful creative labor of the Soviet people, who are building communism, and of shielding our friends in the socialist community from any aggression.

We know the enormous and multifaceted work being done in this sphere by our party's Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev very graphically described the main features of our country's life and its policies in his speech at the reception held in honor of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. He said that during the parade servicemen, as befits them, marched holding their weapons. Workers, clerical staff, scientists, academics and other people in civilian employment marched armed with reports of labor victories and calls for glorious new deeds in communist building and with banners advocating the strengthening of peace and friendship.

These words were a reflection of our party's wise and far-sighted domestic and foreign policy line. While making big creative plans and struggling for peace throughout the world we never forget that agressive forces in the United States and other capitalist countries which are stirring up military hysteria and the Beijing leaders' hegemonist aspirations oppose this course.

The new military doctrines emerging from the military headquarters of the aggressors and hegemonists are directed specifically against us, our friends and all progressive mankind. The events of recent years and the situation in the Near East, the Persian Gulf region and Southeast Asia confirm this quite eloquently. Under such conditions and in such a situation our Leninist party particularly persistently and consistently displays concern for further strengthening our armed forces and for increasing nationwide vigilance toward any and every intention of the enemies of our motherland and the enemies of the whole of the socialist community.

It must not be forgotten that there are dozens of NATO military bases on our republic's doorstep and that we have been entrusted with the task of safeguarding the southern borders of our great socialist motherland. It is essential therefore to constantly increase the working people's political and class vigilance and increase their consciousness and self-discipline.

ROMANOV AT LENINGRAD MILITARY DISTRICT MEETING

LD120936 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, has taken part in the work of the party conference of the Leningrad Military District. Tasks in further raising the combat readiness and perfecting the political education of the soldiers for a worthy meeting of the 26th CPSU Congress were discussed.

It was noted that during the period under review the role and influence of political bodies and the party organization in units and subunits has grown, and that the links between them and labor collectives have become strengthened. Precongress competition among servicemen is daily becoming more and more extensive.

NORTH CAUCASUS MD MILITARY COUNCIL MEETS

LD031733 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Nov 80 p 2

[Col G. Ostrizhnyy report: "Attention to Work with Letters"]

[Text] Red banner North Caucasus Military District--A session of the district Military Council has examined the question of the state of and measures to further improve work with letters, statements and suggestions in the district's units and subunits. The report was delivered by Maj Gen V. Arapov, first deputy chief of the district Political Directorate. The Military Council session was addressed by Col Gen V. Meretskov, district commander, and by Lt Gen F. Ishcmenko, member of the Military Council and chief of the district Political Directorate.

I. Bondarenko, first secretary of Rostovskiy Obkom, particpated in the work of the Military Council.

DEPLOYMENT OF BACKFIRE BOMBERS IN SIBERIA NOTED

OW031241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1213 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Dec (KYODO)--The Soviet Union has started deploying supersonic Backfire bombers in eastern Siberia to break the military balance in the north-western Pacific area, military sources here said Wednesday. The sources said the bombers are capable of carrying air-to-sea missiles with nuclear warheads.

According to the latest edition of the MILITARY BALANCE magazine, the Soviet Union possessed 145 such bombers as of July this year, 65 more than last year. The sources said the Soviet Union almost completed their deployment in Europe.

They said the bombers will be able to fly 6,000 kilometers without refueling, indicating they could reach as far as Hawaii.